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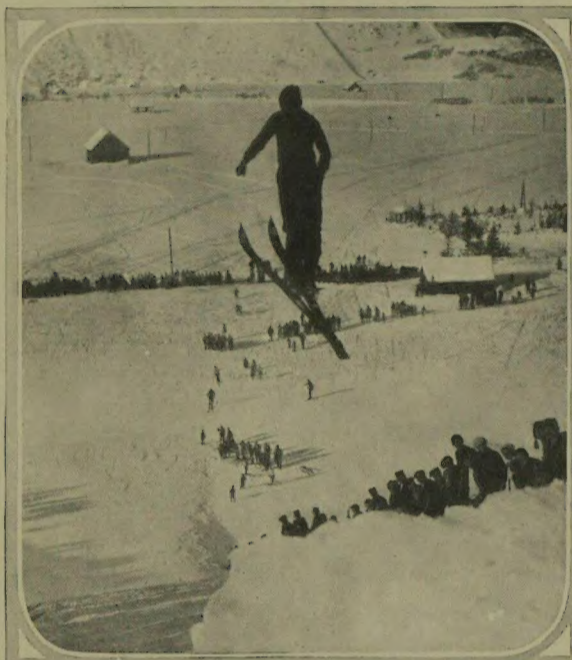
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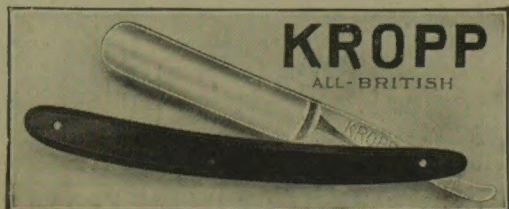
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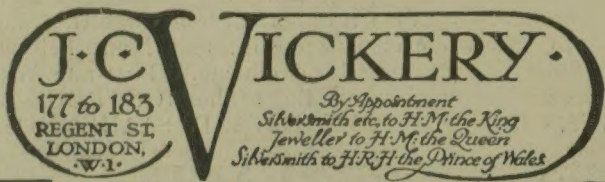
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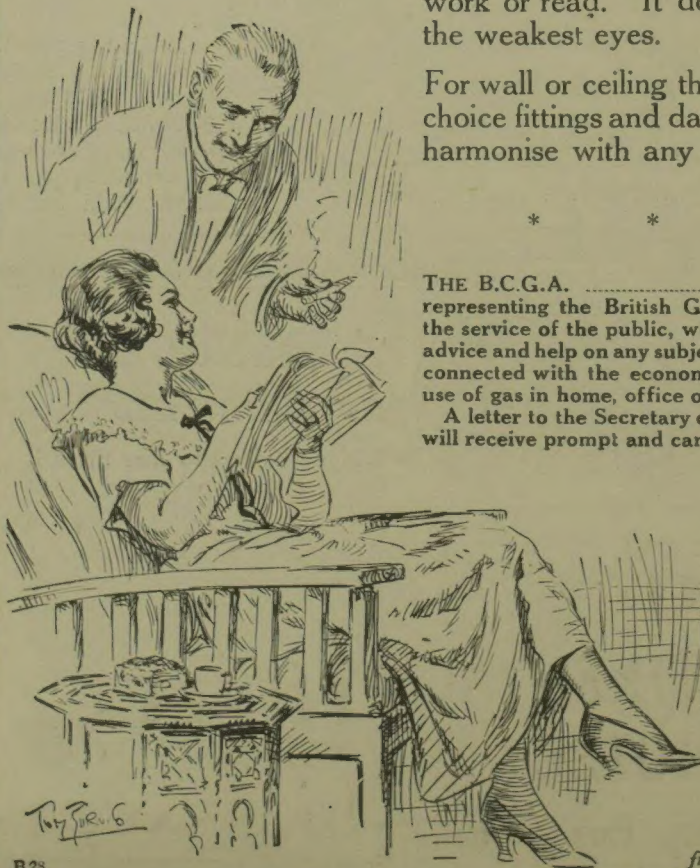
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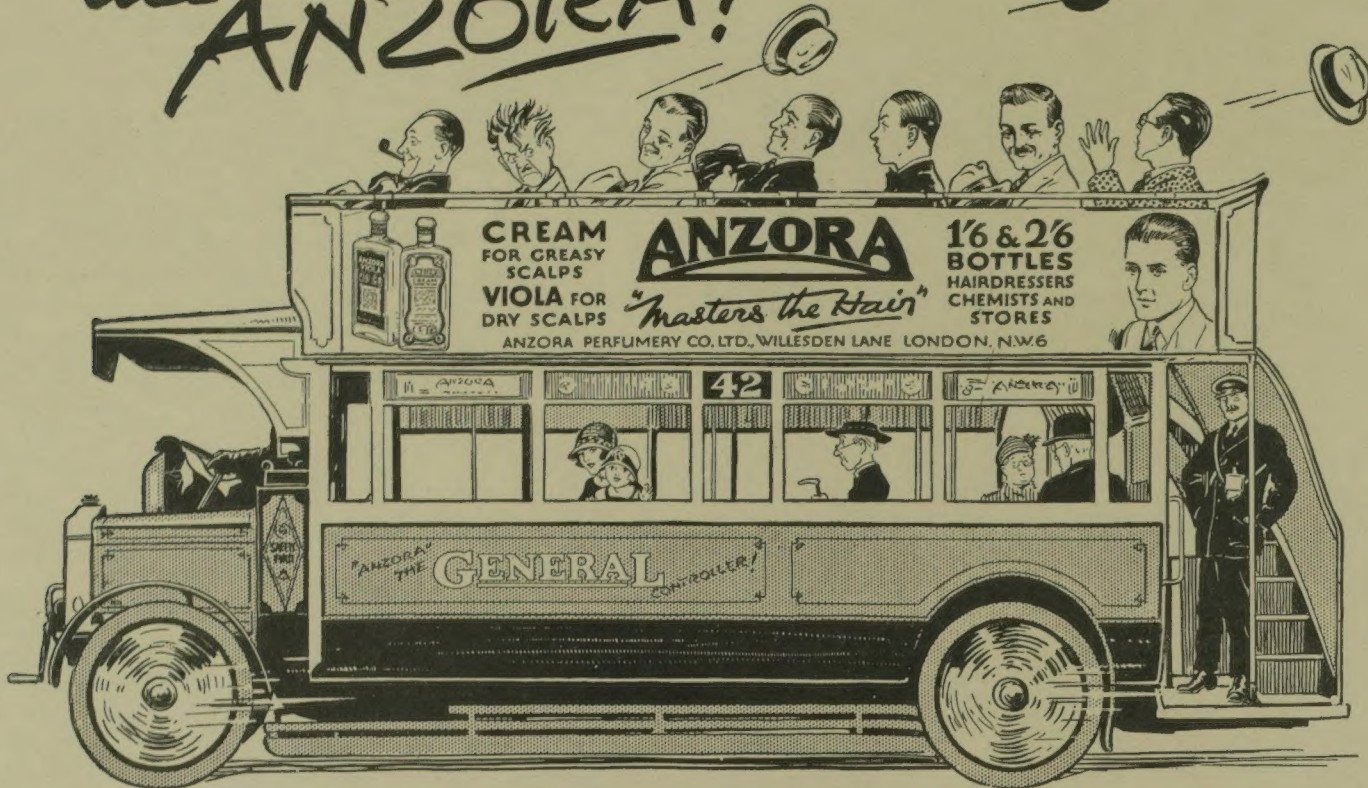
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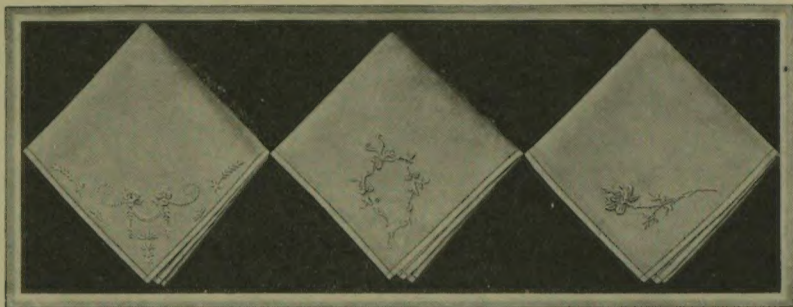
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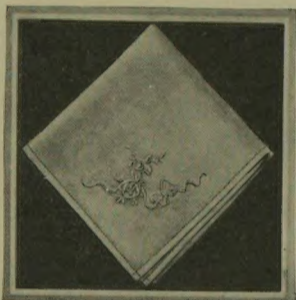


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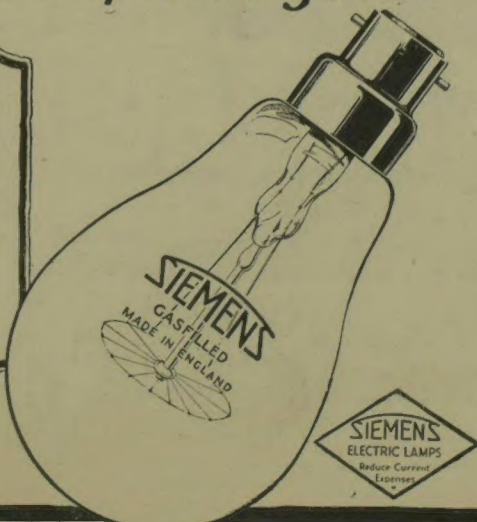


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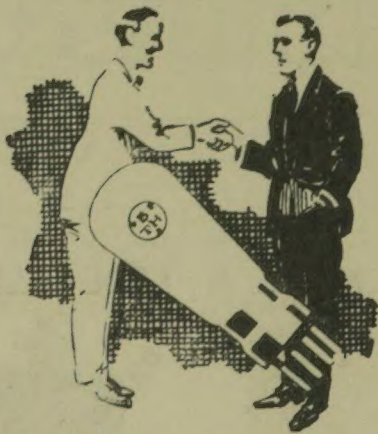
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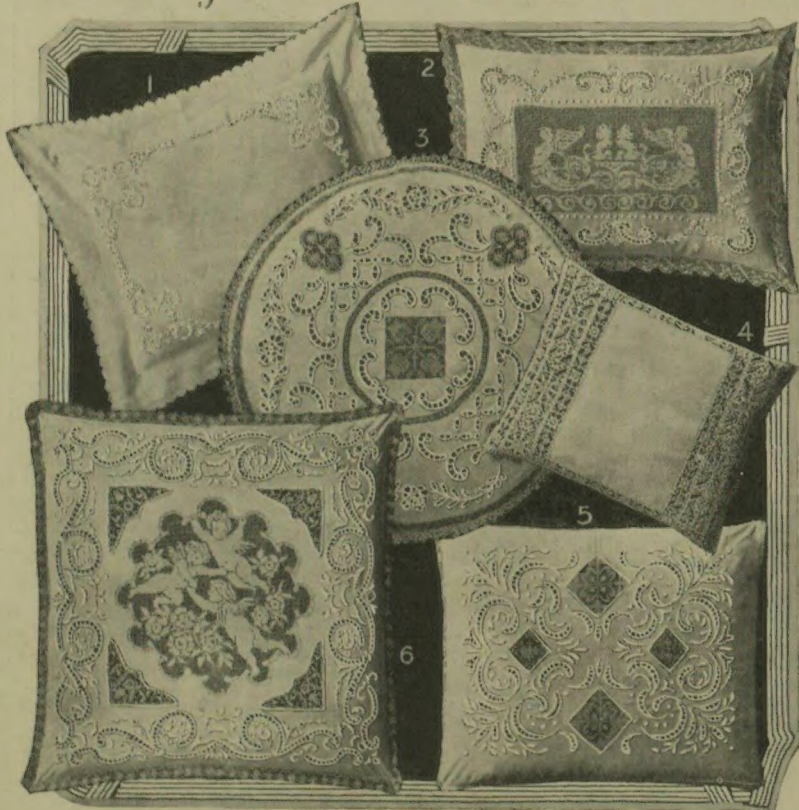
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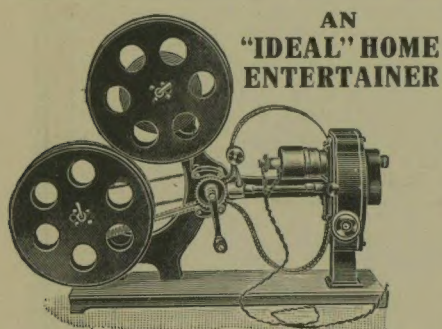
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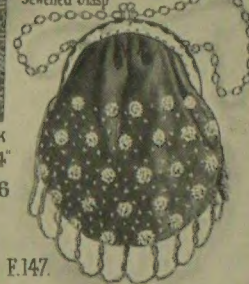
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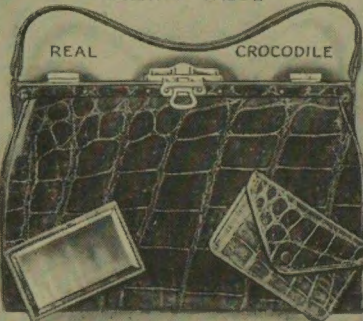


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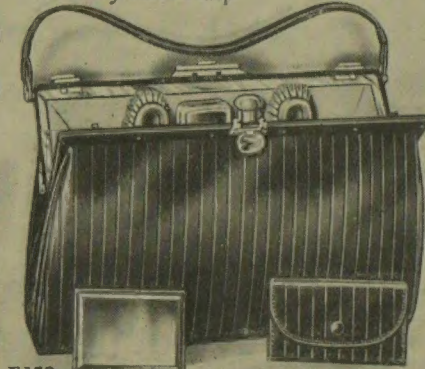
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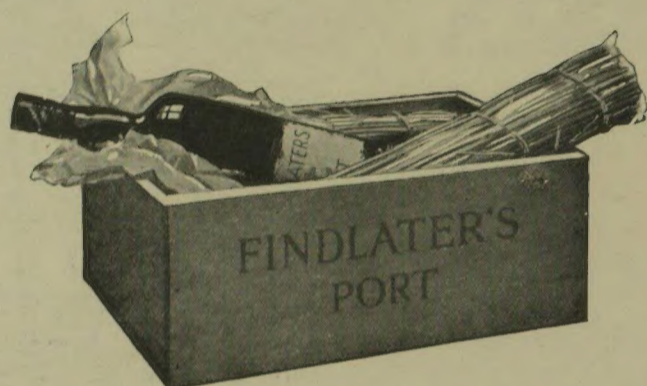
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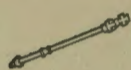
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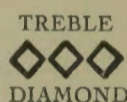
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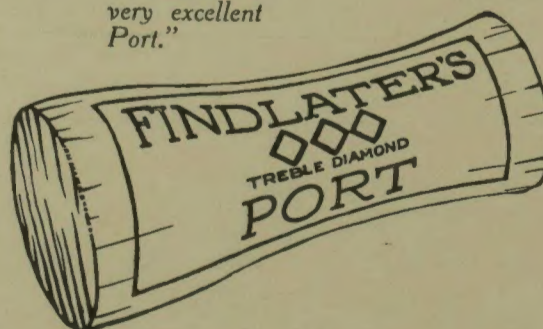
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1924.

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WINTER SPORT IN HEROIC FORM: SKI-JÖRING WITH AN AEROPLANE AT 75 MILES AN HOUR ON A CANADIAN LAKE.

Ski-jöring behind an aeroplane travelling at some 75 miles an hour is not an adventure that every skier would care to undertake. It is winter sport in a heroic form, only to be attempted by daring athletes and thrill-seekers, with iron nerves and a perfect balance. Large expanses of smooth snow are also necessary, to give the aeroplane room to manoeuvre. This type of ski-jöring has been practised of late in Canada, on Lake Ouimet in Quebec, where an aeroplane took

in tow both ski-runners and tobogganers, and on Lake Tremblant, near Montreal. It has been called the winter form of surf-riding. The aeroplane, equipped with broad runners for landing, skims close to the snow-covered surface of the lake while the ski-jörers cling to ropes attached to the wings. The ordinary kind of ski-jöring, as practised in Switzerland, is done behind horses, either on a frozen lake, as at St. Moritz, or over the trodden snow of roads.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I REMEMBER an editor who once asked a number of writers to review their own books over their own names. I was one of the writers, and the book was, unfortunately, a play, and therefore even more amateurish than if it had been a book. I wrote what is called a slashing or slating review of it, cutting it up in a ferocious and derisive manner, which may have appeared to be something of a pose, but I really did not know what else to do. As a lesser example of the same exercise, it has been suggested that I might write a review of a book to which I have already written an introduction. This book is not a play; but, as it happens, it is a book about plays. It is, indeed, a book made up of the pages out of this paper, *The Illustrated London News*, which have long constituted one of its chief artistic attractions. The material comes from the page to which the reader must often have turned in weariness, annoyance, or relief, after attempting unsuccessfully to read this page. It is a collection of the delightful dramatic criticisms of Mr. J. T. Grein, reprinted by Messrs. Martin Hopkinson under the name of "The New World of the Theatre."

Despite the precedent of having once been induced to criticise my own play, I will not here run the risk of seeming to introduce my own introduction. In that very inadequate prefatory note I have said something of the very rich and varied values of Mr. Grein's criticisms, of the wide field of topics he treats, and the wide range of cultural comparison with which he treats them. Even if this were a review, which it is not, it could not cover any such field and range. I know he will not resent my taking only one of the thousand things he has to say as a text for my own rambling meditation. Nor will he mind my paying him, in a very mild form on a very minor point, the compliment of controversy.

My text will be found in the remarks about broadcasting. I will not argue about whether it has, as the phrase goes, come to stay; for I have grave doubts about whether the whole of this scientific civilisation has come to stay. It is all very well for Mr. Grein to quote the old story of Stephenson and the steam-engine that was "awkward for the coo," and add that we always end by being sorry for the cow. I say we shall end by being sorry for ourselves, if we find ourselves left with nothing but a steam-engine, and standing round it trying to milk it like a cow. At the last there is no substitute for a cow or for a man—certainly none in a machine. And when Mr. Grein says that it will be a new world of knowledge to listen cosily to great savants or inventors, or similar publicists, I answer that it will be wonderful indeed when the publicists have anything to say. But it will be vain to listen to inventors telling us that they have invented new ways of listening to inventors. It will be vain for savants to tell us what we know. I do not believe there is any progress through public men becoming more public through the big recognised powers extending their range. I believe that all the progress will be from private and small things; and even from Mr. Grein's own graceful and sympathetic criticisms I could collect much in support of my view.

The truth is, I think, that the theatre is in the same situation as several social institutions at the present moment—capital and government and fashion. In the centre stands an institution, long regarded as normal though not really very ancient, which is in its familiar features Victorian, and which is now

beginning to be out of date. The theatre, like the commercial city that commonly contains the theatre, has long been failing intellectually, and is beginning to fail financially. There are two new forces calculated, as we may prefer to put it, to revive it or to destroy it. But, as in all the other cases of capitalist civilisation, the two new forces opposed to it are also opposed to each other. They are attacking it at opposite ends. They are at opposite extremes. One would centralise it still further, and the other would decentralise it altogether. The former is represented in economics by the Trust, and in art by all the vast scientific systems of radiating and repeating things from a centre, such as broadcasting and the film. The latter is represented in economics by men buying their own houses, or travelling in Ford cars instead of third-

an amateur performance of the Balham Peasant Players; or, best of all, he may himself appear in the costume of a Balham peasant. In the one case he is going much further afield than his father, as Los Angeles is much further than London. In the other case he is going much nearer home than did his father, as the Balham Progressive Hall is much nearer than the Haymarket. Or, better still, the play may not be acted in a Balham hall, but merely in a Balham back-garden—preferably in his own back-garden. I fear it is as yet asking too much of the spiritual transformation to expect it to be acted in a Balham front-garden.

Yet I have often found those front-gardens inspiring and favourable to dramatic dreams. I have walked along in front of those respectable railings or trim and tidy hedges, and looked in at one front garden after another, probably arousing suburban suspicions that I had an eye at least on the milk-can outside the door. Yet I was innocent of any intention of stealing so much as a stray cat. Though the owners would not have believed it if I had told them, I was really admiring their front-gardens. I was considering the suitability of each to be the scene of some lurid crime or ludicrous fiasco. This may seem an impertinent treatment of the little garden; but nobody thinks it impertinent when it is applied to large gardens. We are accustomed to seeing in the papers some such comment as "The Pastoral Eclogue of 'The Coldness of Chloe' was exquisitely rendered with a natural background of woods and sunset, the woods (though not the sunset) being the property of Lord Pingleton." Or we may see a paragraph beginning "The Christmas Pageant of the Seven Champions of Christendom" could not have had a more suitable background than the groves of Gorley Park, kindly lent by its present proprietor, Mr. Nathan Kayer." These great gardens of the rich are constantly used as stage scenery; and doubtless they are sometimes selected because of some feature that fits that type of performance. I suggest a dramatic policy that would truly be a democratic policy. I suggest that each of the moderate gardens of the middle class should be fitted with its appropriate drama. As I pass along I notice that there is room even in each of the little front-gardens, if not exactly for a pageant, at least for a play. And if the play be thus acted in the front-garden, it would seem as if the audience might stand in the street. Then we could truly say that at last we had made a drama to fit the man in the street.

But I have allowed a distant ideal to draw me too far away from the theme. What I mean is that there is a real modern movement in favour of making entertainments more local and spontaneous, side by side with the more mechanical modern tendency to make them and everything else more centralised and systematic. This seems to me as hopeful as the other is hopeless. Mr. Grein himself has lately paid some handsome compliments to such local experiments, and I should be inclined to answer his remarks about broadcasting by expressing the hope that the man in Balham will not occupy all his leisure in listening to publicists and professors on a sort of one-sided telephone, but will devote a great deal of it to hearing the sound of his own voice, if it is only reciting his own poetry to his own children in his own back-yard. For only very small men are at present figuring in public; and the great men may be growing in private.



BOUGHT FOR AUSTRALIA AND NOW ON VIEW IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY: "JAMES WARDROP OF TORBANE HILL," BY SIR HENRY RAE BURN, "PERHAPS THE FINEST PORTRAIT RAE BURN EVER PAINTED."

This portrait of James Wardrop, described by the late W. E. Henley as "perhaps the finest Raeburn ever painted," has just been bought for the National Gallery of Victoria, at Melbourne, under the Felton Bequest, from Mr. J. C. Wardrop, great-grandson of the sitter. On November 15 it was placed on view for a few weeks at the National Gallery in London. The picture, which measures 30 in. by 25 in., was painted about 1819, four years before Raeburn's death, when the sitter was aged about eighty. James Wardrop (1738-1830) lived at Torbane Hill, his family estate in Linlithgowshire, and about 1786 moved to Edinburgh, where he died. He represents a fine Scottish type of character. Raeburn also painted his son, James Wardrop (1782-1869), who was a well-known surgeon.—[By Courtesy of the National Gallery.]

class carriages, and in art by the multiplication of little local experiments in more or less amateur theatricals. I mean that a man living in Balham whose father always went to a London theatre or a Balham omnibus may now very probably do one of two things. He may either go, not to see a play acted in London, but to see a picture of a play that was acted long ago in Los Angeles. That is to say, he may watch the unwinding of a scroll of photographs from a machine so immense and so impersonal that we may say that the handle of it is turned in California. Or else he may go round the corner to see

OUR ANAGLYPHS.

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THE TOBOGGANER'S "MECCA": ST. MORITZ—THE CRESTA AND "BOB" RUNS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY OTHMAR RUTZ, ST. MORITZ.



FIRST ENGINEERED IN 1886, AND SINCE BUILT UP CAREFULLY EVERY YEAR:
THE CRESTA RUN—THE BEGINNING OF CHURCH LEAP.



ON THE SIDE OF ONE OF THE HUGE SLOPING ICE-CURVES ON THE CRESTA
RUN: TAKING THE BEND AT CHURCH LEAP.



TEAM-WORK IN TOBOGGANING: "BOBBING" AT ST. MORITZ: DESCENDING THE
BOBSLEIGH RUN—TAKING A CORNER BETWEEN BANKS OF BEATEN SNOW.



WITH THEIR CAPTAINS AT THE WHEEL: A "BOBBING" TEAM OF FIVE
AT SUNNY CORNER ON THE BOB RUN AT ST. MORITZ.



THE FINISH OF THE CRESTA RUN, SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE BOB RUN (ON
THE LEFT): COMING TO REST AT THE TOP OF THE SLOPE.



THE FINISH OF THE BOB RUN AT ST. MORITZ: ASCENDING THE FINAL SLOPE—
SHOWING THE CRESTA RUN (RIGHT) AND THE BRIDGE IN THE BACKGROUND.

There are two ice-runs at St. Moritz, one the famous Cresta Run for single toboggans, and the other the Bobsleigh, or "Bob" Run (for teams), which finishes side by side with it near the village of Cresta. "As is Mecca to the Mohammedan," writes Mr. E. F. Benson in his delightful book, "Winter Sports in Switzerland," "so is the Cresta Run to the tobogganer. . . . The Cresta was first engineered, I believe, in 1884. . . . From that time onwards it has yearly been built up with as much care and thought as is lavished on a cathedral." It has several winding curves, banked up by huge ice-slopes, and after passing under the railway bridge, a headlong descent leads to the winning post. "Then,

on his run out, he (the rider) whirls up a steep ice-covered slope, for, if this were not iced too, his speed would be so abruptly checked that he and his toboggan would be bowled over and over like a shot rabbit. . . . The highest rate of speed must be well over seventy miles an hour." To prevent the sun melting the ice banks, big canvas screens are put up at certain points on the run. "The word 'bobsleigh,' says Mr. Benson, "is derived from the movement of leaning or 'bobbing' forward, done by all the crew together, to get up speed or increase it. . . . The artificially constructed bob-runs are engineered with the same care and nicety as ice-runs for the single toboggan."

THE "SEVEN-LEAGUE BOOTS" OF A WINTER SPORT

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BIGLER, GYGER, RECHSTETNER, WALTY, SPORT AND GENERAL,



THE DELIGHTS OF SKI-ING IN SWITZERLAND: A TRACK ACROSS UNULATING SLOPES OF VIRGIN SNOW AT LENK, IN THE BERNESE OBERLAND.



SKI ADVENTURES IN THE MOUNTAIN SOLITUDES: DESCENDING A SNOW SLOPE NEAR ADELBODEN AND THE SCHWANDFELDSPITZ.



ADVENTURING AMONG THE SNOW-CLAD SOLITUDES OF ALPINE CRAGS: A PARTY OF SKIERS RESTING AMID A GLOOMY PANORAMA OF ROCKS AND SNOW NEAR KLOSTERS.



SUNSHINE AND SNOW AT VILLAGES: PICTURESQUE EFFECTS OF SNOW ON TREES—TYPICAL OF THE BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS AMID WHICH THE SKIER PURSUES HIS EXHILARATING SPORT.



ROAMING FREE IN THE SNOW-QUEEN'S WONDROUS ROMANTIC ADVENTURE AMONG THE WHITE-

FAIRYLAND: ON SKI IN THE SUNLIT ALPINE SNOWS.

HUTNER, AND GAMB. SOME BY COURTESY OF MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SONS.



LIKE RAILWAY LINES ACROSS THE SNOW: DESCENDING A TRACK ON THE SNOW-CLAD HILLS IN THE ADELBODEN DISTRICT.



WITH A REAL RAILWAY AND BRIDGE AMONG THE PINE-CLAD FOOTHILLS OF THE ALPS: PICTURESQUE SKI FIELDS NEAR BERGÜN.



PRACTICE AMONG DELIGHTFUL SURROUNDINGS: GROUND AT BADRUTH PARK, ST. MORITZ.



"SHE DWELT AMONG THE UNTRIDDEN WAYS": A MODERN EVE ON SKI IN A SNOW-DECKED EDEN—SITTING OUT THROUGH A WHITE PARADISE AT VILLAGES.



EXAMIN: A YOUNG SKIER ON A JOURNEY OF SQUANGLER PINE WOODS OF WENGEN.



"A CHEQUER-WORK OF LIGHT AND SHADE": A LOVELY EFFECT OF CONTRAST, WITH THE DARK TREE-TRUNKS CASTING LONG SHADOWS ACROSS THE SNOW—JOYS OF SKI-ING IN THE WOODS AT ENGELBERG.

The call of the snows is once more luring the devotees of winter sport to Switzerland, and the fortunate people who can escape from the winter fogs and rains of our tight, but moist, little island, are again girding on their ski for joyous adventures over the sunlit snow-fields of the Alps. Skis may well be called the "seven-league boots" of the winter sport fairyland, for they enable their wearers to cover surprising distances, and to roam at large among the mountains wherever a suitable surface may be found. They are not restricted to rinks and tracks; they have the whole glorious expanse of the snow-clad foot-

hills for their playground. Skiing is a sport that possesses all the charm of adventure and exploration, and, though safe enough in the ordinary way, it does not lack a spice of danger. A tumble in a remote spot, causing a sprain or other injury that prevented progress, might have awkward consequences for a solitary skier. Therefore the prudent deem it wise not to proceed too far alone into the Alpine solitudes, in spite of the poet who says that "not two the mountain heart may enter."

THE WINTER PLAYGROUND OF EUROPE: SPORTS OF INFINITE VARIETY.

SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY HOWARD K. ELCOCK.



WINTER SPORT IN SWITZERLAND: SKATING, TOBOGGANING, SKI-JÖRING, ICE-HOCKEY, AND ICE-POLO.

One of the great fascinations of winter sport in Switzerland is its wonderful variety. It provides abundance of enjoyment both for young and old, for the novice and the amateur who regard it merely as a pastime, as well as for the skilled athlete, who takes his sport very seriously and competes for championships, as in skating, tobogganing, and ski-jumping. The

drawings on these two pages, which illustrate many different forms of winter sport, speak for themselves and require little explanation beyond that inscribed under each. It may be interesting, however, in connection with the two drawings on the left-hand page of a tobogganer descending the Cresta Run at St. Moritz (also illustrated on page 967) to add a few

(Continued opposite.)

THE WINTER PLAYGROUND OF EUROPE: SPORTS OF INFINITE VARIETY.

SPECIALY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY HOWARD K. ELCOCK.



WINTER SPORT IN SWITZERLAND: LUGE-ING, TAILING, "BOBBING," AND ICE-TENNIS.

(Continued.)

words from Mr. E. F. Benson's book, "Winter Sports in Switzerland," on the method of steering. "The runner . . . often comes into slight collision with the walls. But even slight collisions when travelling at a speed that sometimes exceeds 70 miles an hour are not experiences to be encountered unarmed, and the elbows and knees are thickly protected by

felt pads, while on the toes of his boots are toothed rakes made of steel, which are used to guide the runner round the bank, and to check his speed if it is so excessive that, unchecked, he would run over the tops of the banks." The very popular sport of skiing is illustrated on a double-page in this number—[Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

THE "INTERESTING OCTOGENARIAN":

A SPEECH BY SIR JAMES BARRIE.

Speaking at the anniversary dinner of the Printers' Pension Corporation, Sir James Barrie, stating that years ago an American "Whitaker" included his name in a list headed "Interesting Octo-



THE OCCASION OF THE BARRIE SPEECH: THE DINNER OF THE PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION, IN THE CONNAUGHT ROOMS—(FROM RIGHT TO LEFT) SIR JAMES BARRIE (SIXTH FROM RIGHT), MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, MAJOR J. J. ASTOR, M.P. (IN THE CHAIR), AND PRINCE HENRY.—[Photograph by Cameragraph Company.]

genarians," said that the best thing he could do would be to give some literary recollections of "far-past days." He then made one of his charming speeches of phantasy, a speech in which he told of a meeting with Stevenson in Edinburgh—when "R. L. S." was in California! The chief of the "recollections" he has permitted us to use here—from the "Times" report.

I AM the oldest person present. Many years ago I saw, in an American "Whitaker," my name in a list headed "Interesting Octogenarians," and I think therefore that the best thing I can do is to give you some literary recollections of far-past days. I dare say I may sometimes get a little muddled between past and present, between father and son, but then I notice that you have done that also to-night. You have been congratulating Mr. Churchill on being Chancellor of the Exchequer. Of course, it was his father who was that. I will tell you a secret—I know quite well what has been happening to Mr. Churchill, and I think that he is only wearing the laurels that he has so splendidly earned. But let us couple with him to-night the father, who must be proud of his boy.

Those of you who are at present writing your reminiscences—and that must mean the greater number of you—I warn you that there is not much use having reminiscences nowadays unless you can remember Robert Louis Stevenson. The only time I met Stevenson was in Edinburgh, and I had no idea who he was. It was in the winter of '79. I well remember the wind was "blawin' snell" when I set off that afternoon with my notebooks to the Humanities class of the University of Edinburgh. As I was crossing Princes Street—a blasty corner—I ran against another wayfarer. Looking up, I saw that he was a young man of an exceeding tenuity of body, his eyes, his hair, already beginning to go black, and that he was wearing a velvet jacket. He passed on, but he had bumped against me, and I stood in the middle of the street, regardless of the traffic, and glared contemptuously after him.

He must have grown conscious of this, because he turned around and looked at me. I continued to

glare. He went on a little bit, and turned round again. I was still glaring, and he came back and said to me, quite nicely: "After all, God made me." I said: "He is getting careless." He lifted his cane,

and then, instead, he said: "Do I know you?" He said it with such extraordinary charm that I replied, wistfully: "No, but I wish you did." He said: "Let's pretend I do," and we went off to a tavern at the foot of Leith Street, where we drank what he said was the favourite wine of the Three Musketeers. Each of us wanted to pay, but it did not much matter, as neither of us had any money.

We had to leave that tavern without the velvet coat and without my class books.

When we got out it was snowing hard, and we quarrelled—something about Mary Queen of Scots. I remember how he chased me for hours that snowy night through the streets of Edinburgh, calling for my blood. That is my only reminiscence of R. L. S., and I daresay that even that will get me into trouble.

It may interest Major Astor to know that I was the man who bought the first copy of the *Times* containing the news of the victory of Waterloo. I happened to be passing Printing House Square at the time, and I vividly remember the Editor leaning far out of his window to watch the sales, and I heard him exclaim exultantly, "There goes one copy, at any rate!" Waterloo! I never knew Napoleon in his great days, but I chanced to be lodging in the same house that he came to, as you remember, as a stripling, just for a week, when he was trying to get a clerkship in the East India Company. The old connection between France and Scotland brought us together. I remember well taking him one evening to Cremorne Gardens, then at the height of its popularity, and introducing him to a stout friend of mine, whom some of you may remember, Jos Sedley. What fun we had in the fog driving Jos home in his coach to Russell Square! Napoleon was singing gaily, and Jos was bulging out of both windows of the coach at once. This is perhaps only interesting as being the first encounter between these two figures, who were afterwards to meet on the tented field. Napoleon, as is now generally known, did not take up that clerkship in the East India

Company. I dissuaded him against it. Looking back, I consider that this was one of my mistakes.

Gentlemen, the unenviable shades of the great, who have to live on here after they have shed this mortal tenement! Not for them the dignity of dying and being forgotten, which is surely the right of proud man! Who knows that where they are fame is looked upon as a rather sordid achievement? The freer spirits may look upon those immortals with pity, because they have to go on dragging a chain here on earth. It may be that the Elysian Fields are not a place of honour, but of banishment! . . .

Literature, when it can be heard at all above the syrens—Mr. Churchill has had a good deal to say about literature and the Press, and has found that they are very much the same thing. He used an expression about there being no arbitrary dividing line between literature and the Press. I should like to give a definition of what I think is the arbitrary dividing line just in half-a-dozen words. It is this—Literature used to be a quiet bird. All, I think, is very well with literature, especially with the young authors. From its looms comes much brave literature, devised by cunning hands, women's equally with men's. There is no question whether a woman is worthy of a place in our Cabinet. Those young authors! All hail to them! Happy they! Multitudinous seas incarnadine boil in their veins. They hear the thousand nightingales which we once thought we heard. They have a short way with the old hands, but in our pride in them we forgive them for that. Perhaps they sometimes go a little to excess, treating even God as if he were, shall we say, the greatest of the Victorians.



NOT REALLY AN "OCTOGERANIUM" (AS DEAN HOLE WAS ONCE CALLED): SIR JAMES BARRIE, BT.

In spite of an American "Whitaker," Sir James Barrie cannot claim to be more than a sexagenarian. He was born on May 9, 1860, at Kirriemuir, in Forfarshire, the village which he afterwards immortalised as "Thrums." He began his writing career as a journalist in Nottingham, and later in London. His first book, "Better Dead," appeared in 1887. Among its most famous successors were "My Lady Nicotine," "When a Man's Single," and "The Little Minister." His first play, "Walker, London," was produced in 1892, and has been followed by many more, including "The Admirable Crichton," "What Every Woman Knows," "Dear Brutus," "Mary Rose," and the perennial "Peter Pan," now in its twentieth year.—[Photograph by Beresford.]

TITANIC, BUT SHORT-LIVED: A SIX-FOOT "FLOWER" OF SUMATRA.

By COURTESY OF THE "GARDENER'S CHRONICLE" AND MR. P. DAKKUS, CURATOR OF THE BOTANIC GARDENS, BUITENZORG, JAVA.



FIG. 1.—ABOUT 19 IN. HIGH AFTER 22 DAYS: THE BUD OF AN AMORPHOPHALLUS TITANUM GROWN IN JAVA.



FIG. 2.—TWELVE DAYS LATER: ABOUT (4 FT. 4 IN. HIGH)—THE BUD OPEN, DISCLOSING A FRINGED SPATHE AND THE SPADIX WITHIN.



FIG. 3.—A TITAN AMONG FLOWERS, BUT "OF AN EVIL SMELL": THE FULL-BLOWN AMORPHOPHALLUS (40 DAYS OLD; 8 FT. HIGH) UNFOLDING ITS BELL-SHAPED SPATHE, THAT CLOSED 3 DAYS LATER, THE SPADIX COLLAPSING.

This remarkable plant, a native of Sumatra, was fully described in "The Gardener's Chronicle" for November 1, by Mr. P. Dakkus, Curator of the Botanic Gardens at Buitenzorg, in Java. He mentions that a tuber sent to Kew Gardens in 1879 flowered there in 1889, the spathe opening for one night only. The editor adds that several other specimens have since flowered at Kew, and that a large new tuber was recently received there. The one shown here was planted in Java on March 13 last. "On May 14," writes Mr. Dakkus, "we observed that the bud had burst through the ground. . . . Twenty-two days later, *i.e.*, on June 5 (Fig. 1) the bud

had attained a height of 55 cm. . . . After 9 days the last of the three bracts had opened, and the spathe, which enclosed a part of the spadix, could be seen. . . . In twelve days' time (June 17—Fig. 2) the flower was 1.33 metres high. . . . Two days later the bracts shrivelled and fell away. . . . On June 24 the spadix began to give forth a disagreeable odour. At noon the edge of the spathe was loosened; at 3 p.m. the spadix began to unfold visibly, and in one hour the flower appeared in all its beauty (Fig. 3). The total height was 2.01 metres. Hundreds came to see this rare and curious plant, but on June 27 the spathe closed and the spadix collapsed."

SWORD AND SPADE IN MACEDONIA:

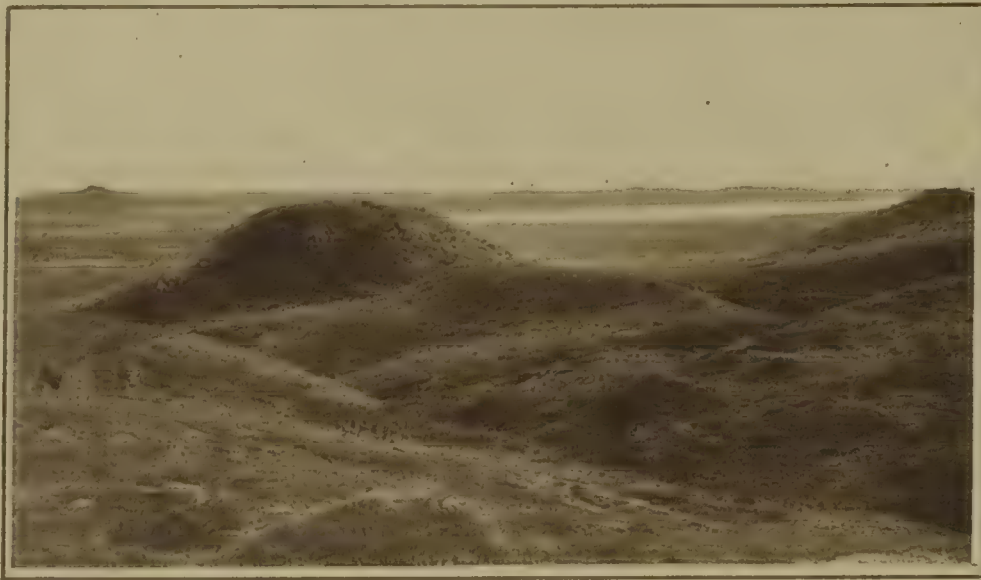
NEW LIGHT ON EARLY GREECE FROM EXCAVATIONS DUE TO THE WAR.

By STANLEY CASSON, *New College, Oxford.*

THE racial origin of the Greeks has always been a problem which has interested historians and archaeologists. Sir Arthur Evans, by his excavations in Crete, was the first to afford historians a reliable basis of investigation for the earliest periods of Ægean history. From his excavations it became clear that one element in the Greek racial character must have been connected in origin with the old Cretan strain. But the Greek proper—the classical Greek of history—had other elements in his composition besides the Ægean. Excavations at Mycenæ and Tiryns, first by Schliemann, and later by the British and German Schools at Athens, revealed the fact that on the mainland of Greece the culture of Crete had been largely modified by a mainland type of Ægean culture that differed in many essential points from the Cretan. There were, further, certain influences which came from the north of the mainland and showed affinities with the Bronze Age culture of Central Europe.

The history of Greece, as recorded by the Greeks themselves, gives faint echoes of what archaeology has revealed. The Achæans of Homeric times, although held by Greek historians to be indigenous, were of northern blood and of a northern type. The Dorians, who entered Greece in

authorities, and an official museum was formed. The contents of this museum were, after the Armistice, presented by the Greek Government to the British Museum, where they are now exhibited.



ON THE DOIRAN FRONT OCCUPIED DURING THE WAR BY THE 22ND AND 26TH DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TWELFTH CORPS, AND CONTINUALLY UNDER SHELL-FIRE: THE VILLAGE SITE MOUND AT CAUSICA, WITH LAKE ARDJANI IN THE DISTANCE.

Amongst the sites discovered one of the most interesting was on the Doiran front. At a place known to the army as Causica, on a low mound, curious bronze ornaments and vases were from time to time discovered through the digging of trenches or dug-outs. This mound, near the village of Kalinova, was continually under shell-fire and lay at the back of the chief line of trenches occupied by the 22nd and 26th Divisions of the Twelfth Corps.

In 1921 and again in 1922 I revisited this part of Macedonia, and determined to find out exactly what was contained in this mound, and what else was to be found in the neighbourhood. Excavations in both those years have shown that the mound was a large cemetery of the Early Iron Age, dating to a period between the tenth and eighth centuries B.C. I uncovered altogether some thirty-seven graves. The mound itself was a natural outcrop of rock lightly covered with earth. Bodies

had been laid on the rock or in hollows scooped out of it, and then covered with cairns of stones. The cairns had, in the course of time, been covered with

soil. In one or two places on the level ground below the mounds other graves were found, some being neatly made of stone slabs. The bodies were buried at full length, and with all their ornaments. Bronze beads and ornaments of great variety and interest, iron sword-blades, knives and sickles, glass beads and gold plaques—the latter found on the mouths of the dead—and innumerable vases, formed the principal grave furniture. The cairns of stone were placed, I think, to prevent wolves from devouring the bodies. Even to-day the country is full of wolves, and we saw several, even in daylight, near the excavations.

The excavations were carried out under certain difficulties, since the site was remote from any village of size, and most of this part of Macedonia is desolate and sparsely inhabited. Every facility, however, was afforded by the Greek Government, and the work was done under the auspices of the British School at Athens.

For many of the objects found in the cemetery no parallel can be found. Much, if not most, of the pottery and certain types of bronze ornaments are not found elsewhere. Many are of types known to a large extent in south Central Europe, in Serbia, Bosnia, and Hungary. But their affinity to Greek pottery and bronzes of the same period is

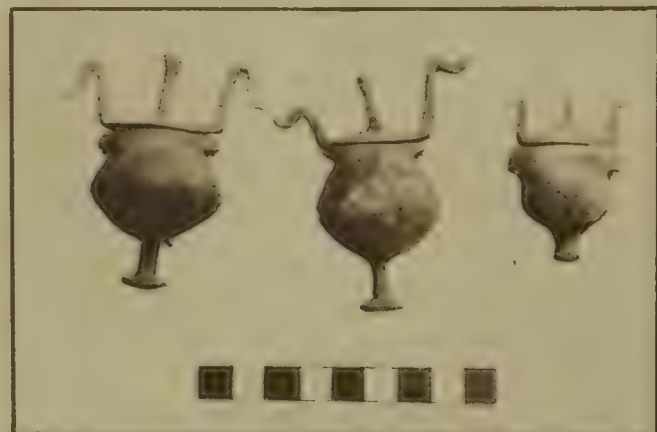


SOME BEARING LITTLE BRONZE JUGS ON THEIR BACKS: BRONZE BIRD PENDANTS FROM GRAVES IN THE IRON AGE CEMETERY AT CAUSICA, IN MACEDONIA.

a great wave of invasion about the beginning of the last millennium before Christ, were avowed northerners, with hardly more culture than the Gauls and Slavs who followed in their footsteps at a later age.

To investigate the traces that are to be found of early cultures in the regions immediately to the north of Greece, regions which lie athwart the main routes into Greece from the north, may help to throw light on the northern elements in the Greek racial character.

Before 1914 hardly any exploration had taken place in Turkey in Europe; and in Macedonia, in particular, which lies across the only good routes into Greece, practically no archaeologists had penetrated. Continual Balkan wars and unsatisfactory conditions in general had made travel difficult and excavation impossible. The establishment in its lines of the British Army in Macedonia in 1916 gave opportunities for the first time for the examination of regions which had for ages been unvisited and hardly known. Chance discovery and, in some few rare cases, deliberate excavation enabled those who were interested to accumulate a mass of evidence on the ancient sites of those parts of Macedonia under British control. A large collection of objects was made under the auspices of the military



UNLIKE ANYTHING FOUND ELSEWHERE: BRONZE ORNAMENTS OF UNIQUE TYPE—PERHAPS AMULETS WORN ROUND THE NECK—FROM CAUSICA (CENTIMETRE MEASURE SHOWING SIZE).

no less marked. Behind the cemetery on the foothills lay a larger and more striking mound. This also I excavated. It proved to be a habitation-site in which a clear stratification was perceptible. On the surface soil were coins, weapons, and pottery of the time of Alexander the Great. Below this was a thin stratum containing nothing. Below this was a stratum containing a very few traces of the Iron Age culture to which the burials in the cemetery mound belonged. Below this again, and continuing as far as the rock, was a very deep and productive stratum which contained remains of a culture totally different from that of the Iron Age. From the relative depths of these strata it was clear that this pre-Iron Age culture had lasted a long time. That of the Iron Age, on the other hand, had come suddenly, and passed on elsewhere, pausing only for a short time. After it had gone the site does not appear to have been inhabited until the fourth century B.C.

The pottery of this deep stratum of pre-Iron Age Macedonians was in every way different from that of their successors. Large graceful hand-made bowls, carefully incised with scroll or patterns, and huge jars, some measuring four or five feet in height, were found. In one place a row of these jars was



WHERE A SKELETON WITH BRONZE ORNAMENTS WAS FOUND: A GRAVE MADE OF STONE SLABS EXCAVATED IN LEVEL GROUND NEAR THE IRON AGE BURIAL-MOUND AT CAUSICA, IN MACEDONIA.

Photographs by Courtesy of Mr. Stanley Casson.

[Continued on page 1002]

DIGGING ON THE DOIRAN FRONT: BRONZE AND IRON AGE MACEDONIA.

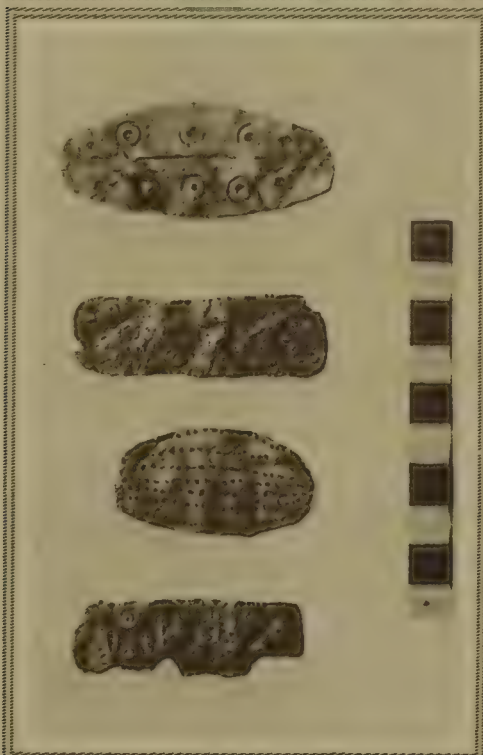
PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF MR. STANLEY CASSON, OF NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.



FOUND IN A LARGE CEMETERY OF THE EARLY IRON AGE, AT CAUSICA, IN MACEDONIA: IRON SWORD-BLADES, KNIVES AND SICKLES, FROM GRAVES PROTECTED BY CAIRNS AGAINST WOLVES



PROBABLY THE CENTREPIECE OF A LARGER CIRCLE OF HIDE: A SMALL BRONZE SHIELD FROM THE IRON AGE CEMETERY.



FOUND ON THE MOUTHS OF THE DEAD: GOLD PLAQUES FROM IRON AGE GRAVES, CAUSICA.



IN A BRONZE AGE GRANARY ON THE VILLAGE SITE AT CAUSICA: A ROW OF HUGE JARS.



FOUND, WITH MANY OTHER ORNAMENTS, IN THE IRON AGE CEMETERY AT CAUSICA: BRONZE BROOCHES.



PART OF THE GRAVE FURNITURE IN THE IRON AGE CEMETERY AT CAUSICA: ONE OF THE NUMEROUS VASES FROM THE 37 TOMBS EXCAVATED THERE.



DIFFERING IN STYLE FROM THE BRONZE AGE POTTERY FOUND ON THE VILLAGE SITE: ANOTHER VASE FROM THE IRON AGE CEMETERY AT CAUSICA.

How the sword helped the spade to bring to light new evidence bearing on the origins of classical Greece is told in the very interesting article on the opposite page by Mr. Stanley Casson. He served with the British troops on the Doiran front in Macedonia during the war, when, in the course of trench-digging, many interesting discoveries were made. At Causica, near the village of Kalinova, bronze ornaments and vases were dug up in a mound that was continually under shell-fire. The objects found were placed in a museum, whose contents have since been presented by the Greek Government to the British Museum. In 1921 and 1922 Mr. Casson revisited the spot and carried out excavations which resulted in the important discoveries which he describes. As he points out, before 1914

hardly any exploration had taken place in Turkey-in-Europe, especially in Macedonia. Thus the war led to the breaking of new ground for archaeological discovery in a region whose early inhabitants, migrating southward into Greece, formed an important factor in the development of the Greek character and culture. "The excavation," writes Mr. Casson, "has merely opened the door to the great possibilities of exploration and research in Macedonia. . . . Here, in the Vardar plains, if anywhere, will be found the clue to many of the problems of early Greek history." It would be interesting to know whether the name Doiran has any connection with the Dorians. The measures shown in the above photographs, to indicate the size of objects, are in centimetres, not inches.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



YELLOW-DOG DINGO.

By W. P. Pyecraft, F.Z.S., Author of "The Infancy of Animals," "The Courtship of Animals," etc., etc.

YELLOW-DOG DINGO may be said to have been thrust into the Temple of Fame some years ago by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, when he gave to the world the story of his terrific chase after the Kangaroo! Up till the time of that delightful story he had no hyphen to his name; he was just "the Dingo," a rather tiresome puzzle to the man of science, and anathema to the sheep-farmer. For many years, however, only those immediately interested in his movements gave him a thought. To-day all the world is being invited to listen to the tale of his evil ways. The "Pastoralists' Association" of West Darwin (which means the north-west corner of New South Wales and the south-west corner of Queensland, a region which represents the core of pastoral Australia), have put him on the "Black List"; and they have published some positively astonishing figures by way of justifying their indictment. Sheep-farming, they insist, is impossible in country infested by the dingo. According to the official statement, in respect of thirteen runs, there is an entry of "no sheep," where there was a total of almost 1,000,000 sheep "before the dingoes came." The figures for four other stations show that approximately 43,000 sheep remain where 280,000 formerly pastured.

Somewhat, one always distrusts statistics. They can be made to prove anything, and they generally fail of their purpose by proving too much. Thus we are told of a station, adjoining the South Australian border, carrying

offspring as yet too young to fend for themselves. Though the dingo is not a large dog, standing no more than twenty-two inches high, it is not denied that it is by no means a desirable animal on a sheep-run, nor that they can be very destructive. Furthermore, their numbers would naturally tend to

a wolf nor a jackal, but practically indistinguishable from a rather nondescript domesticated dog, as may be seen in the accompanying photograph (Fig. 1). From the wolf and the jackal our domesticated dogs have all been derived, though this descent in the case of most breeds has been completely masked by centuries of intercrossing.

In considering the dingo one cannot help speculating as to whether it is responsible for the extermination of that remarkable animal the Thylacine (Fig. 4), which now survives only in Tasmania, where it is regarded by the sheep-farmers with as much dislike as is the dingo in Australia. So ruthlessly, indeed, has it been hunted down that it now holds but a precarious existence in the almost impenetrable rocky glens of the island. The Thylacine is really a much more interesting animal than the dingo. To begin with, it is a marsupial, the largest living predaceous marsupial. But what appeals most to the eye is its strange coloration, the hinder part of the back being conspicuously marked with transverse stripes of black, on a background of greyish-brown. Among the colonists, on account of these stripes, it is commonly known as the "Tiger."

To all appearances it is an indubitable "dog," though of a rather unusual build. Not until its internal anatomy is examined does its true character become manifest. It will suffice here to draw attention to the teeth alone. Even these, to the casual observer, are very like an ordinary dog's teeth. But they present



FIG. 1.—A FOE TO AUSTRALIAN SHEEP-FARMERS, AND A PUZZLE TO THE ZOOLOGIST: THE DINGO.

"The Dingo is of a foxy-red colour, and stands 22 inches in height. The faint, oblique stripes across the body are the effect of sunlight broken up by the bars of the cage. Like all wild dogs, the Dingo does not bark, but will develop this faculty when kept with domesticated dogs."—[Copyright Photograph by F. W. Bond.]

increase with their food-supply. But the sheep-farmers have a remedy, and that is in fencing, which the

Government are being asked to provide. When this is done the numbers of the raiders will automatically diminish. Without doubt, the numbers of these animals have unduly increased. What is complained of here is that, as is usual where the toll levied by wild animals on man's flocks and herds is under consideration, the damage done is always exaggerated, and may end in extermination—an end which no zoologist can contemplate without distress. Moreover, the consequences of extermination may be as deplorable as an excess of numbers.

How did the dingo gain access to Australia? This is a matter which has long puzzled the student of the geographical distribution of animals, because, with the exception of certain peculiar species of mice and rats, and a few bats, all the mammals of Australia are marsupials. Hence it is supposed that it must have entered Australia as the companion of the first of the aborigines to reach this great continent.

Against this view must be set the fact that its fossilised remains have been dug up in various parts of Australia, in association with gigantic kangaroos,

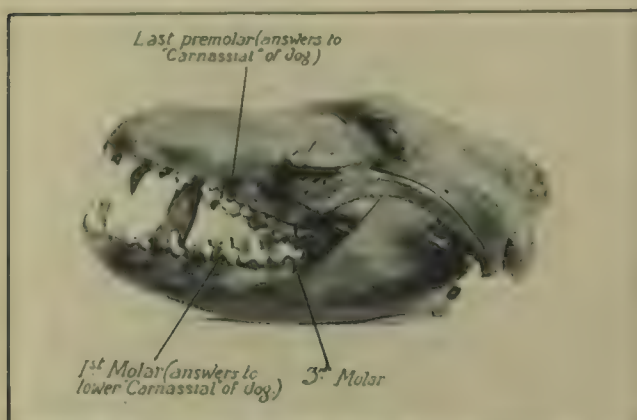


FIG. 2.—WITH TEETH THAT DIFFER FROM THOSE OF THE DOG (SEE ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH) AND SHOW IT TO BE A MARSUPIAL: THE SKULL OF A THYLACINE.

"In the skull of a Thylacine there are no specially enlarged 'Carnassials.' The molar teeth of the lower jaw increase in size from the first to the third, which is the largest of the series. In the upper jaw the second molar is rather larger than the first and the third molar is still a large tooth."

14,000 sheep and 6000 lambs, which were all marked and counted in June; but when the muster was made in September there were only 9000 sheep and no lambs. That is to say, in twelve weeks 11,000 sheep and lambs had vanished! Having regard to the size of the dingo, one must suppose that they are as abundant as rabbits and as ravenous as wolves! But one would like to know a little more about these lost sheep. Did they all disappear as dinners for dingoes? These figures were compiled during a period in which heavy losses were made in consequence of bad seasons, ensuing upon a period of notorious over-stocking. Those who can speak with authority have pointed out that the capacity of the Western lands is insufficient to maintain more than one sheep to every fifteen acres, hence disaster was inevitable when the head of stock rose till there was one sheep to every five acres. That is to say, an attempt was made to support 15,000,000 sheep where the capacity of the land could, at the most, carry no more than 5,500,000.

We are asked, in effect, to imagine the interior of this great continent as over-run with huge packs of wild dogs. But the dingo does not hunt in packs, but in couples. Where more than two have been seen, the "pack" has been composed of the parent couple and their

diprotodonts, and other extinct marsupials, in beds where there appears to be no evidence of the presence of man. If, indeed, it be an indigenous species, then we are faced with another puzzle. For it is neither

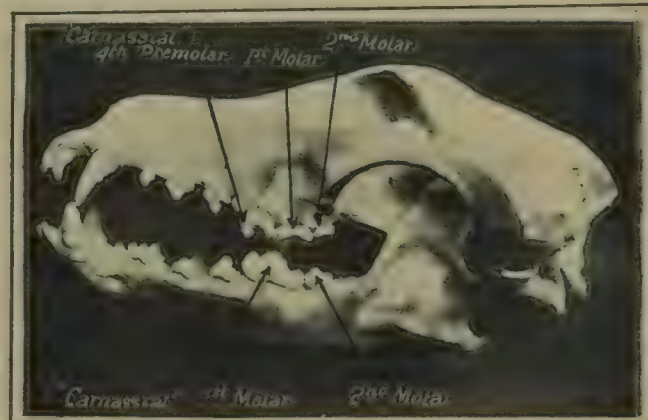


FIG. 3.—A CONTRAST TO THE THYLACINE (SEE ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH) IN ITS CHEEK-TEETH: THE SKULL OF A DOG—SHOWING THE ENLARGED "CARNASSIALS."

"In the upper jaw the Carnassial is formed by the last (fourth) pre-molar; in the lower jaw by the first true molar. Behind this lies a second, degenerate molar, and sometimes a vestige of a third may be present."

some very important differences, which show them to be those of a marsupial. If a comparison be made between these teeth and those of a dog, shown in the adjoining photographs of skulls (Figs. 2 and 3), it will be seen that the "cheek-teeth" differ markedly in shape as compared with those of the dog. This is more especially noticeable in the lower jaw of the dog, where the four "pre-molars" are succeeded by a conspicuously large first molar, which forms a shearing-tooth opposed to the last of the pre-molars of the upper jaw, which is similarly enlarged. These are known as the "carnassials." In the dog there are but two molars in the upper jaw and three in the lower, and in each series the hindmost is much reduced in size. In the thylacine there are four molars in each jaw, all of the same size, and no "carnassials." There are other points of difference in these skulls, but these are of too technical a character to be profitably discussed here.

The thylacine affords an admirable illustration of what is known as "convergent evolution"—that is to say, of the evolution of a type in all essentials a typical "carnivore" from a stock having no sort of affinity with the true carnivores, which, save the dingo, are unknown in Australia. It is impossible in the space now left me to do more than state this bare fact. On some other occasion this most interesting theme of "convergence" shall have a whole page to-itself.



FIG. 4.—EXTERMINATED IN AUSTRALIA BY THE DINGO? THE TASMANIAN THYLACINE, THE LARGEST LIVING PREDACEOUS MARSUPIAL, KNOWN FROM ITS STRIPES AS THE "TIGER."

"The Tasmanian Thylacine at one time roamed also over Australia, where it seems to have become extinct before the arrival of man on that continent."—[Copyright Photo. by F. W. Bond.]

IN "THE MOTHER OF ALL CHURCHES": THE RE-BURIAL OF POPE LEO XIII.

PHOTOGRAPH BY G. FELICI.



IN THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN LATERAN (AT ROME) WHOSE 17TH CENTENARY HAS JUST BEEN CELEBRATED: THE MASS ON THE RE-BURIAL OF POPE LEO XIII., RECENTLY TRANSFERRED FROM ST. PETER'S—SHOWING THE CATAFALQUE (CENTRE).

The body of Pope Leo XIII., which since his death in 1903 had remained in a temporary tomb in St. Peter's, was privately conveyed on October 22 to the Church of St. John Lateran, where he wished to be buried. There it lay in state in the Chapel of Santa Severina until October 27, when it was ceremonially placed in a new marble tomb, inscribed "Leo Decimus Tertius," chosen by Pope Leo in his lifetime. On November 6, a solemn Mass (shown in the above photograph) was celebrated in the Church by Cardinal Pompili, in the presence of high dignitaries of the Pontifical Court, the Diplomatic Corps, members of the Order of

Malta, the Pecci family (to which Leo XIII. belonged), the Roman nobility, and representatives of Catholic associations and religious orders. The Bishops and the Chapter sat in the choir, where (in the left background of the photograph) may be seen a row of Cardinals. In the centre of the nave was a great catafalque surmounted with the pontifical tiara. On November 9 was celebrated the 17th centenary of the dedication of the Basilica of St. John Lateran, which is the Cathedral of the Bishops of Rome, and is known as "the mother and head of all the churches of the city and the world."

Soldier and Policeman Too: A New Macready Diary.

"ANNALS OF AN ACTIVE LIFE." By GENERAL SIR NEVIL MACREADY.*

SON of the old age of William Charles Macready, and great-grandson, through his mother, of Sir William Beechey, R.A., Painter to King George III., Cecil Frederick Nevil Macready might well have had a bias towards studio or stage. Laziness, he confesses, kept him from laborious training with pencil and brush; and his parents banned the theatre by bell, book and candle, for in those days, actors, being actors and not Members of the Dramatic Profession, were looked upon as near relations of the regulation "rogues and vagabonds" of sock and buskin and had little enough social recognition.

So he went from "abysmal" class positions at Cheltenham, and scraped into Sandhurst—thanks to a "nearly full marks" English Literature paper! On Oct. 22, 1881, he was gazetted and found himself a Gordon Highlander, posted to the 1st Battalion, then at Malta. Then began his active life.

In the following year his regiment was ordered to Alexandria, in "a kit little less than ridiculous. It consisted of a white helmet, red serge jacket, with gold lace collar and cuffs, white cross-belt, kilt, sporran, and white gaiters. When we reached Alexandria, the helmets, belts, and gaiters were discoloured in tea, and very soon we set about doing what we could to imitate the Sam Browne belts worn by the Guards and other troops from England. My own effort in that line was two of the men's bed-straps and a bayonet frog." At the storming of the Egyptian position at Tel-el-Kebir, the British fought in the time-honoured red coats for the last time. That was a milestone: Sir Nevil was to see many another.

In South Africa the Boers fired while flying the white flag; he was introduced to the 6-in. Long Tom, and the pom-pom; and, in besieged Ladysmith, he noted the price of food. "By the middle of February [1900] eggs were selling at 50s. a dozen, small potatoes 1s. each, corn-cob 3s. each, and a 4-lb. tin of Navy-cut tobacco £3. A story went round at the time of an officer who, being the happy possessor of a tin of sardines, was offered in exchange a life member's ticket for the Calcutta Zoological Gardens! By the middle of February the daily ration of mealy meal was cut down to four ounces per man, and it was poor stuff at that. Our men ate it as porridge, or "burgoo," as the cooks christened it, but some units, it was said, made flat cakes by mixing it with dubbin." At Klerksdorp, he saw the Boer delegates: amongst them Louis Botha, "the most striking personality of them all"; grey-bearded Lucas Meyer; "ferret-looking" Shalk Burgher; sullen and stout de Wet; Hertzog; the swarthy, "Bedouin-sheikh," Delarey; and Steyn, President of the Free State, "weighing some nineteen stone . . . dressed in a suit of Jäger blankets."

At the beginning of the European War, a "just in-time" organisation won through. It had started in 1912. "Col. E. Woodward, from the Southern Command, who was appointed Director of Mobilisation, quietly set to work with a small staff, and, in the course of two years, completed and revised the mobilisation orders for the whole Army, Regulars, Special Reserve, and Territorials, with an accuracy which can only be appreciated by those who watched the faultless working of the system when war came.

* "Annals of an Active Life." By General the Rt. Hon. Sir Nevil Macready, Bt., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. With 16 Illustrations. Two Volumes. (Hutchinson and Co.; 42s. net.)

I remember his coming into my room one day in July, 1914, and saying: 'Thank God, I have signed the last mobilisation table.'"

Afterwards came the duties of Adjutant-General to the Expeditionary Force—arduous indeed, for his department grew from two hundred to nearly four thousand.

Quite early, too, was the first meeting with Auckland Geddes. Sir Nevil writes of this: "During a visit that Sir Eric Geddes . . . paid to G.H.Q., he told me that a younger brother of his . . . was worth considering for a minor Staff appointment if at any time I was short of likely men. . . . At the moment a minor appointment was vacant on

services; "the official figures showing the percentage of the male population in Great Britain represented by enlistments in the Army during the war are: England, 24.02; Scotland, 23.71; Wales, 21.52; Ireland (N. and S.), 6.14.

But it is with Ireland, probably, that Sir Nevil will be chiefly identified, although he did splendidly tactful work in South Wales during the menacing miners' strike of 1910; during other Labour troubles; and as Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, when he had to deal with the police strikes and their consequences, and was responsible for many a needed reformation.

He went there first in 1893, with his regiment, and was stationed in Dublin; but it was not until he was appointed General Officer in Command in Ireland, in March 1920, that he really got to know it: he is not Irish—"The only drop of Irish blood in my veins . . . filtered through from a grandfather who was born in the days of George II."

There he did come to know it, with a vengeance. And, fortunately, in due time, it came to know and respect him. He saw it at the height of rebellion, and at the end; and though troubled occasionally by politics—"The Misery," as Sir Henry Wilson called them—he was strong enough to stick to his decisions and demonstrate their wisdom.

The tragedies he saw were many. The "Island of Saints" was in a mist of murder. The British troops were living on their nerves; for restraint and ever-present danger must tell. There were killings by pistol-shot treacherously sped by "civilians"; ambushings and mutilations; burnings and explosions; the destruction of roads; rebels in hiding and on the run; and, with these, a pernicious propaganda that the authorities seemed unwilling or unable to counter.

As to the last-named, witness a strange instance. A Labour Commission went to Ireland in December 1920. Its Report suggested "that His Majesty's troops were provided with disguises in order to emulate the gunmen in their campaigns of secret assassination"—with "night practice goggles" they preferred to call masks. "Now, what were the real facts, and why were these goggles issued? In 1917, when recruits for our armies were undergoing intensive training to fit them in the least possible time to take their places at the front, difficulty was found in instructing them in night-work, whether in 'No-Man's-Land' on the Western Front, or on the open country in the Eastern theatres. To overcome the difficulty, goggles made of cloth with cellulose-gelatin films were invented, which, when worn in daylight, produced an effect on the wearer equivalent to being in the dark, thus enabling night-training to be carried out during the ordinary working hours."

The comic side was also evident—notoriously the "Battle of the Four Courts," when the British Government lent to Michael Collins's "Army" of the Provisional Government two 18-pounder field guns and "a reasonable supply of ammunition," and General Macready remarked that there was only one officer with any knowledge of such things—"General" Dalton.

But temptation to quote more must be resisted. Enough has been done to prove that "Annals of an Active Life" was well worth the writing, and is very well worth the reading.

E. H. G.



A HISTORIC BRITISH WAR-SHIP CUT IN TWO: THE STERN HALF OF H.M.S. "LION" BEING TOWED DOWN THE TYNE BY TUGS TO BE BROKEN UP AT BLYTH.

my staff, the main duties being to regulate the clergy, who were by no means so peaceably inclined towards each other's denominations as one might reasonably expect, and to inquire into and check the applications which poured in for visits to the zone of the armies." The newcomer was a pronounced success, and so took the first steps up the ladder that was to lead him to the Directorship of Recruiting, the Ministry of National Service, the Presidency of the Board of Trade, and the British Ambassador-



SHOWING WHERE THE CUT WAS MADE AMIDSHIPS: THE STERN HALF OF THE "LION" ADRIFT AFTER THE TOWING CABLES HAD PARTED—THE CREW HAULING ONE IN.

The process of cutting in two the great battle-cruiser "Lion," by means of oxy-acetylene burners, was illustrated in our last issue. On the completion of the work (at Hebburn-on-Tyne), the stern half was towed by tugs down the river to be finally demolished at Blyth. It broke away from the tugs owing to a heavy ground swell, and was with difficulty picked up again and brought to its destination. It was stated that the other half would go to Derwenthaugh-on-Tyne. The "Lion" was Admiral Beatty's flag-ship at the Battle of Jutland, and previously in the actions at the Dogger Bank and Heligoland Bight.—[Photographs by Topical.]

ship to the United States—a meteoric but merited advance.

Other notes are of curious interest. There were twenty thousand cases of "trench feet" to treat; gas-masks had to be improvised with pads of cotton-wool soaked in a solution of bicarbonate of soda and held over the mouth and nose by gauze fastenings; in February 1916, "Lord Kitchener rambled rather than talked, mainly about his own position and powers which, he maintained, had been curtailed by the increased powers of Sir William Robertson"; every expedient of "combing" had to be used to get men without endangering the efficiency of essential

THE FIRST CONSERVATIVE WOMAN MINISTER: A DUCHESS FOR EDUCATION.

PHOTOGRAPH BY STAR PHOTOS, PERTH.



APPOINTED PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION: THE DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, M.P., SPEAKING AT PERTH AFTER HER RE-ELECTION—WITH THE DUKE OF ATHOLL (BEHIND HER, RIGHT).

The Duchess of Atholl, the new Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, is the first woman to hold a Ministerial office under a Conservative Government. In the recent General Election she was again returned for the Kinross and Western Division of Perth and Kinross, but, whereas in 1923 her majority (over a Liberal) was only 150, this time it was one of over 8000 in a straight fight with a Labour candidate. The seat was held for seven years (1910-17) by her husband, then the Marquess of Tullibardine, before his succession as the eighth Duke of Atholl. He is Lord Lieutenant of the County of Perth, and has the

distinction of keeping a "private army"—the Atholl Highlanders. Our photograph shows the Duchess addressing a Unionist gathering at Dunkeld House, after her election. She is a daughter of Sir James Ramsay, Bt., of Banff, and her marriage to the Duke took place in 1899. Her experience of public life has fitted her for her new post, as before entering Parliament she had worked for five years under the Perthshire Education Authority, and was Vice-President of the Association of Educational Authorities in Scotland. The Duke served in the Great War, the South African War, and the Nile Expedition of 1898.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

By J. D. SYMON.

AT this time of day, it is hardly necessary to explain the lure of the personal element in writing, but the prejudice against it still lingers in some quarters. Older people amongst us are still only half-reconciled to the method, for they remember the precept of early instruction which made the use of the capital "I" anathema. Those who for their sins became professional writers suffered something approaching agonies when editors, full of the latter-day spirit, wrote them pleasant little notes about prospective work, adding, "make it personal." The editors were wise in their generation as far as the appeal to the public is concerned, for the most reluctant scribe found that if he wrote in a personal vein he began to draw from his readers a personal response which had been lacking when he remained an academically remote third party. The closer touch with his audience was certainly some compensation for the loss of dignity.

It was Mr. Stead who first introduced the personal element into British journalism, and the consequences of his innovation have been far-reaching, extending beyond newspapers and periodicals into the world of books. The general acceptance of the method has enabled even statesmen, to say nothing of mere politicians, not only to contribute racy personal sketches to the morning and evening papers, but also to reissue these as books in all the outward pomp of solid binding and agreeable format. Some of these, perhaps, on Charles Lamb's critical estimate, must be classed as *Hiblia a-biblia*—books that are no books—but in nine cases out of ten the writers do not pretend that their bantlings are literature. They are merely journalism between boards, ephemerals, and perfectly well understood by their authors to be ephemerals. But the best of them have something useful to say for to-day, to-morrow, or possibly the day after to-morrow. Only a prig, therefore, would object to good journalism having its chance of life prolonged a little further. If we do not cut out the striking newspaper article at once, it vanishes from our ken within twenty-four hours or less, and we are often glad to recapture a lost reference when the occasional essay has reappeared in book form.

The present age, so curious to ascertain individual points of view, is, on the whole, tolerant of public men who do not find it inconsistent with their position to say exactly what they think of the more eminent of their contemporaries. If one cannot exactly see Mr. Gladstone writing a frank, fluent, and intimately personal sketch of Mr. Disraeli, one can at least imagine that Dizzy, had the temper of the times permitted, would have found a sly satisfaction in publishing such a sketch of Mr. Gladstone. Disraeli, one assumes, would have looked with a kindly, whimsical eye upon the vagaries of the New Age. That was not granted to his great antagonist, to whom the Disraelian wit was so much a sealed book that his comment on a famous jape ran: "Does he carry his ghastly insincerity as far as that?" It is, however, always open to question whether Gladstone may not also have spoken ironically. If so, the dullness lies with us.

The personal is now so generally accepted that writers in that style make no bones about admitting its essential quality when they offer their journalism to the circulating-library public. A case in point, duly labelled, is "CONTEMPORARY PERSONALITIES" (Casell; 21s.), by an author who writes after his name on the title-page P.C., D.L., D.C.L., LL.D., and, as a further proof of the goodwill with which the academic mind thus unbends, he adds to these descriptions High Steward of Oxford University, Lord Rector of Glasgow University, Treasurer of Gray's Inn. It may have been only fear of overcrowding the page that prompted Lord Birkenhead to omit Sometime Lord High Chancellor of England and Honorary Fellow of Wadham College. By this recital of great qualifications, however, I do not suggest any lack of harmony between the author's position and his present work, for have we not Plato's authority for it that a philosopher, seeking the highest good of the State must describe all kinds of men—superior, inferior, "the contentious and ambitious, the aristocratical and the democratical, and the despotic man, in order that we may get a view of the most unjust man and contrast him with the most just, and so may complete our inquiry into the respective merits of pure justice and pure injustice."

If at the House of Cephalus the little group of inquirers did not describe individuals, but abstract types, that was in accordance with the spirit of their age. Other times, other manners. The political philosopher of to-day is permitted to be personal. The method postulates limitations, and in Lord Birkenhead's gallery there is necessarily no overt examination of the unjust man or of the inferior man. On the contrary, the subjects are all, of their very nature, superior men. So much so that the superiority of one of them has even become legendary in a rhyme.

Lord Birkenhead has set himself a difficult task, and he has come through it with grace. If his portrait of the most democratical man is frank to occasional severity, it hardly required the author's assurance that his estimate is not intended to be unfriendly. Events have moved rapidly since the articles now republished were written, and the last page of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's portrait reads curiously to-day—

Flexible as a Parliamentarian, he is dogmatic as a schoolmaster. And if the forces which are opposed to Socialism do not forget their other differences and band themselves together in time, this schoolmaster and secretary may be thence, if paler, Cromwell who will yet give modern England a taste of what the kingdom of the latter-day saints means to life, property and happiness.

Of the perfect aristocratical man, Lord Birkenhead's final summing up runs: "His qualities are such and so manifold that no short or superficial survey of the political history of England will provide an Elder Brother so radiant, so youthful, so sophisticated, so learned." And here is Mr. Asquith: "It will be said of him when the last criticism is weighed that here was a statesman honourable, generous, and sagacious, who rendered great service to his country at a time when no other living Englishman could have done that which he did, and without which the State might have tottered to ruin." In Mr. Lloyd George, in spite of many glaring inconsistencies, Lord Birkenhead detects "a certain major consistency." If, in the sun that is Lord Curzon he discerns specks, that statesman "still remains one of the great Englishmen of his generation." This cordial appreciation is not discounted by the confession that "the less reverent among the younger peers commonly refer to Lord Curzon as the 'All Highest,' and the wit of the junior creations of nobility again indulges itself in the last three lines of the sketch—"Lord Curzon was pen-ultimately loyal to the Coalition, and if, when it deliquessed, he found salvation a little quickly, why so, to be sure, did Balaam."

A book that is nothing if not entertaining bears out the author's avowal in the preface: "I have attempted



FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" OF 82 YEARS AGO: PARIS FASHIONS OF 1842.

This illustration, which appeared in our issue of November 19, 1842, was accompanied by an interesting note on Parisian fashions of the day, in the form of a letter signed "Henriette de B.," and dated from the Rue Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. She does not specifically refer to the drawing, but apparently alludes to the left-hand figure when she writes: "In the interval between my former and present letter I have observed several elegant innovations in our established fashions, amongst the principal of which I may class the very pretty Armenian manteaus, which are now to be seen in velvets of various colours, with exquisite ornaments of passementerie. This, unquestionably, is the prettiest promenade costume that we are likely to see this winter. Amongst the materials for dresses most in favour at present we may place the Pekin."

to discharge my pen from excessive eulogy, and it has not, I believe, incurred the charge of malice." "Contemporary Personalities" is illustrated with photographs and thirty cartoons by "Matt." The sun-pictures are in accordance with the gravity and the cartoons with the light, penetrating, humorous, and sometimes uncompromising, candour of the text.

It may be that the work of the brilliant skirmisher in biography is only a passing fashion, and that a later age will pass it by as unbecomingly frivolous. This phase of personality may vanish, but one form of personal writing has always been above cavil (so it were well done)—the full-dress biography, which is now claiming a wider attention than ever. Many readers tell me they find the restless modern fiction so unsatisfying that they are turning more and more to fact as it is contained in lives and memoirs. How far this may be general, I cannot say, but within my own circle I have sufficient evidence of the tendency.

Readers who are of that way of thinking will find a book after their own hearts in "LORD MINTO, A MEMOIR," by John Buchan (Nelson; 21s.). It is appropriate that a Scottish romanticist should have written the life of one who, though born in London, was a scion of the romantic Border family of Elliot, and whose own career was a romance, first of sport, then of soldiering, and

lastly of strenuous and momentous service to the State. The biographer's picture of Lord Minto's school-days (he was then Lord Melgund) shows us a high-spirited boy, "unspoilt and unspoilable," delighting at Minto in every form of outdoor exercise. From the beginning he was a horseman—"a' Elliots can ride," said the old Buccleuch huntsman at a time when the two families were in opposite political camps, and he was not prepared to allow the Elliots any other virtue." There is material for fiction in the story of how Melgund and his brother Hugh shot the rapids of the Teviot and narrowly escaped shipwreck in a craft made of two troughs joined together at an angle. This and many other boyish incidents are told in the right vein of the biographer's adventure stories.

To his great life-work Lord Minto came slowly. In his earlier manhood he followed racing for pure love of the horse; he had no interest in betting. Later he entered the Army, and saw active service in Afghanistan, Egypt, and Canada. His service in the Dominion, during the second Riel rebellion, won him the golden opinions of Sir John Macdonald, who prophesied that Lord Minto would one day return as Governor-General. The prophecy was fulfilled, and for six years Lord Minto played a part in Canadian affairs that has had far-reaching consequences. Between the opposing theories of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Chamberlain, the Governor-General's tact and skill were tested to the utmost. Although privately he favoured Chamberlain's dream of Imperial Federation, he realised that the temper of Canada would be better served by an Imperial alliance. To that end he worked, maintaining harmonious relations both with the Canadian Premier and the Colonial Secretary, and gradually shaping a policy of which later events have confirmed the wisdom.

"When in difficulty," said Palmerston, "send for an Elliot." If the family ability to manage difficult affairs had been justified in Canada, it appeared to even greater advantage when Lord Minto became Viceroy of India. He held office at a perilous time. Sedition had reared its head, and Lord Morley, then Secretary of State for India, did not always see eye-to-eye with the King's representative. On the question of the repression of crime, Lord Morley and his colleagues at home were chary of applying the strong hand. Minto was somewhat embarrassed also by Mr. Montagu's view that the Viceroy was merely an agent of the Secretary of State; but through all difficulties and dangers—his life was attempted—Lord Minto, like Dr. Manette amid the September massacres, "walked with a steady head." Lord Morley, however he might differ on questions of policy, knew his man, and when matters improved he made the generous admission, "I am swimming in a popular tide through victories which are not my own." The biography contains the most charming evidences of the unclouded personal friendship which in those times of stress, and always, existed between Lord Morley and Lord Minto. This excellent account of the life-work of a great Imperial servant adds a most significant chapter to the history of the Empire. It will be read with absorbing interest wherever the British flag flies.

A very remarkable and somewhat unusual contribution to the recent history not only of the British Empire, but of the whole world, has appeared in two volumes of portentous bulk, encyclopædic range, and encyclopædic origin. This is entitled "THESE EVENTFUL YEARS" (The Encyclopædia Britannica; 2 vols.; 50s.), a universal history by many writers. The work runs to some fourteen hundred pages, and, if it is undeniably heavy in the hand, it cannot be called altogether heavy to the mind. It embraces all countries and all peoples, and its object is to present essential material that will help the plain man towards a clearer view of world-history and world-policy from 1890 to the present day. Its sub-title is "The Twentieth Century in the Making." Every writer is an expert in his own subject, and the editors could not have been better advised than by entrusting the first four chapters, "History of Our Own Times," to Mr. J. L. Garvin. His sketch is a masterpiece of clear condensation. It is a pure delight to watch how he keeps all his horses running, and no one who is caught by his opening paragraph will fail to read to the end.

It is not in the nature of things that every section should be equally interesting, but even where the same tale is told twice the interest is kept alive by its being presented from another point of view. For instance, Mr. Garvin's sketch of the war is necessarily civilian; but to offset this we have the more specialised account of a soldier—Sir Frederick Maurice. And in this entirely catholic work, the other side of the question is presented by General Ludendorff himself, who writes the ninth chapter, "Germany Never Defeated!" The French aspect of the war is given by General Mangin, and both sides of the Battle of Jutland are described by the opposing Commanders, Admirals Jellicoe and Scheer. Admiral Sims is engagingly frank on the mistakes and achievements of the United States Navy. Herr Maximilian Harden writes of Germany's place in the sun, and, as this versatile history reaches forward even to prophecy, Mr. H. G. Wells has been enlisted to write a forecast of the world's affairs. Literature, science, art, commerce, social questions, all find a place in a book that would require this whole page merely to enumerate the titles of the various articles. If it is farrago, it is ably thrown together, well designed, and possessing the advantage of an excellent index. It is interesting, in view of the book previously noticed, to remark that the brief account of the Minto-Morley Reforms in India, by the late Sir Thomas Holderness, agrees with the conclusions of the biography.

THE COLOUR OF BRITISH GAME BIRDS: MALLARD IN FLIGHT.

FROM THE WATER-COLOUR BY J. C. HARRISON. (COPYRIGHTED.)



“MALLARD PITCHING”: WILD DUCK IN THEIR NATIVE HAUNTS.

We continue here our series of reproductions from Mr. J. C. Harrison's delightful water-colours of British Game Birds; shown at his exhibition opened last month at Messrs. Vicars's Galleries, 12, Old Bond Street, where a similar exhibition of Mr. Harrison's previous work on the subject was held last year. The last examples published in our pages were two studies of pheasants in flight, which

appeared in our issue of October 4. Another full-page water-colour of pheasants on the wing was reproduced in our number for December 15, 1923, and in that of September 27 last two landscapes with grouse. The charm of Mr. Harrison's work consists in its fidelity to details of plumage, coloration, and modes of flight, combined with a sensitive feeling for the beauty of natural surroundings.

THE FIRST ROYALTY TO BE ANAGLYPHED: THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

This Anaglyph will Appear in full Stereoscopic Relief when Looked at through the Viewing-Mask which we Supply Gratis (see below).



TO SPEND CHRISTMAS, WITH THE DUKE OF YORK, IN EAST AFRICA: H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF YORK—A PHOTOGRAPH THAT STANDS OUT IN STEREOSCOPIC RELIEF WHEN SEEN THROUGH THE ANAGLYPH VIEWING-MASK.

The Duchess of York is the first member of the Royal Family to be represented by the Anaglyph process, and those who have never seen her in person can now enjoy an almost equal experience by looking at this charming photograph through our anaglyph viewing-mask, when it will be seen to stand out in life-like relief. The portrait is of particular interest at the moment from the fact that the Duke and Duchess of York will shortly pay a visit to East Africa. According to arrangements announced last month, they will land at Mombasa on December 21 and arrive next day at Nairobi, where they will stay at Government House. On the 23rd they are to open the Nairobi City Park, and on

Christmas Eve there will be a garden party and an official dinner. On Christmas morning the Duke and Duchess will attend service at All Saints' Church, and in the afternoon leave for a tour of Nyeri, Rumuruti, and Gilgil, returning to Nairobi on January 4. On the 5th they will be present at the Nairobi races, and in the evening will start for Uganda. Our readers who have not already got a viewing-mask may obtain one by filling-up the coupon on page 962 of this number, and sending it with postage stamps to the value of 1½d. (Inland), or 2½d. (Foreign) to "The Illustrated London News" (Anaglyph), 15, Essex Street, London, W.C.2.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: A VARIETY PAGE OF TOPICALITIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY D. SETH-SMITH, G.P.A., THE "TIMES," WIDE WORLD, TOPICAL AND CENTRAL PRESS.



WITH A THIRD EYE ON THE TOP OF ITS HEAD: THE SPHENODON (TINTARA LIZARD) PRESENTED TO THE "ZOO" BY THE NEW ZEALAND PAVILION AT WEMBLEY.

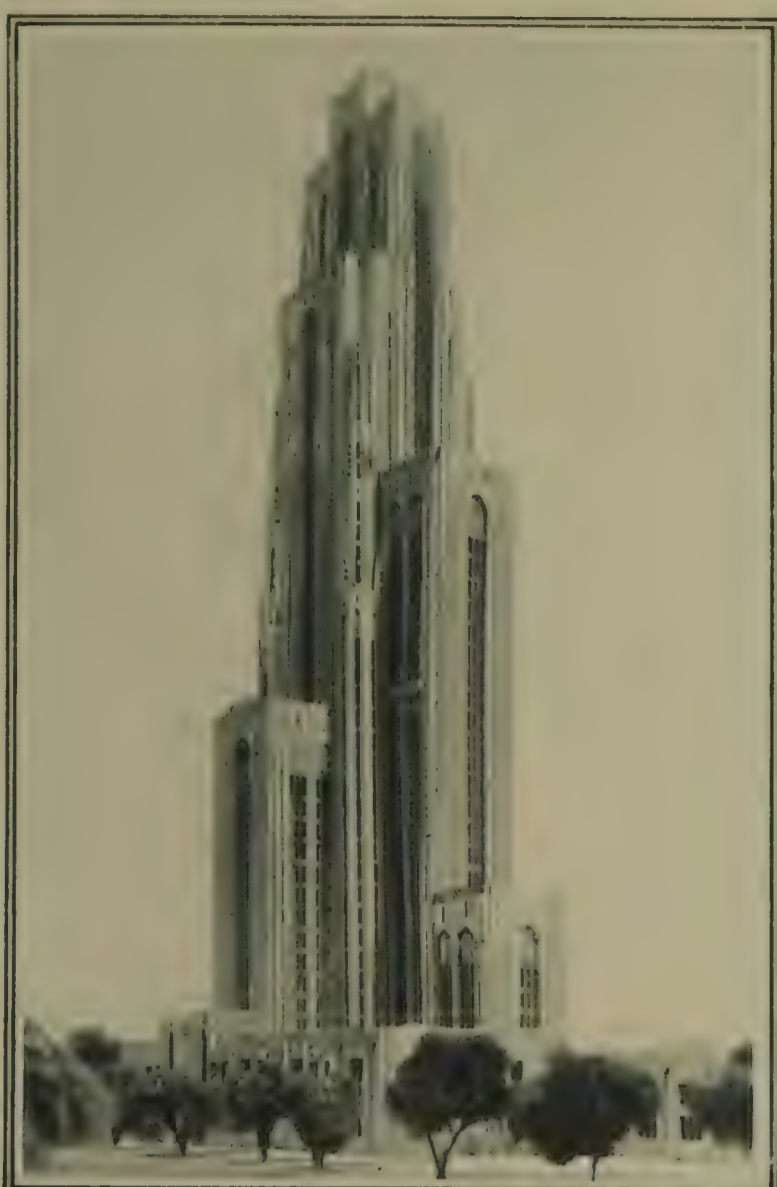


THE FIRST BLACK LEOPARD EVER BORN IN THE "ZOO": THE YOUNG ANIMAL (NOW FIVE MONTHS OLD) AS IT IS TO-DAY.



ROMAN BRIDGES DISCOVERED ON THE LINE OF HADRIAN'S WALL: AN ABUTMENT WITH MORTICE-HOLES FOR WOODEN UPRIGHTS AND DOVETAILED CRAMP-HOLES.

The sphenodon, or hatteria, presented to the Zoological Gardens by the New Zealand Pavilion at Wembley, popularly described as a three-eyed lizard, is the sole survivor of a reptilian order of equal rank with snakes and crocodiles. It is very rare, and in New Zealand is rigidly protected. Its third eye, which is in a degenerate but still functional stage, is on the top of the head. This eye was highly developed in extinct reptiles and amphibia.—The young black leopard born in the "Zoo" last June—a unique event—is growing into a strong animal, and is often to be seen in the cage with his mother.—Very interesting discoveries have just been made at Willowford, near Gilsland, in Cumberland, at a point where



AN ACADEMIC SKYSCRAPER: THE "CATHEDRAL OF LEARNING"—A DESIGN FOR A 680 FT. UNIVERSITY BUILDING AT PITTSBURGH.



WORN BY CHARLES I. AT HIS EXECUTION, AND RECENTLY OFFERED FOR SALE: A KNITTED VEST OF PALE BLUE SILK.

the Roman Wall crossed the river Irthing, whose channel has moved ninety yards westward. The remains found represent the abutments of four successive bridges, a tower built on the second bridge, and a road. Inside the tower were found coins of Titus (A.D. 80), and Trajan (A.D. 104-111).—The University of Pittsburgh (U.S.A.), it is rumoured, is to have a new building of fifty-two storeys and 680 ft. high (112 ft. lower than the Woolworth Building), with accommodation for 12,000 students, to be erected at a cost of 10,000,000 dollars.—The silk vest worn by Charles I. at his execution, offered for sale at Christie's, was in the collection of the late Mr. P. Berney-Hicklin, the Norwich antiquary.

AT HOME AND ABROAD: A PICTORIAL BUDGET OF NOTABLE OCCASIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL, TRAMPUS, CENTRAL PRESS, TOPICAL, AND G.P.U.



AUSTRALIA'S FAREWELL TO HER "GREATEST DAUGHTER": AN OVATION TO DAME NELLIE MELBA ON HER LAST APPEARANCE IN OPERA, AT HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE, MELBOURNE.



A TRAVELLING "FRIED-FISH SHOP" THAT HAS LATELY APPEARED IN THE STREETS OF PARIS: "LA FRITURE AUTOMOBILE" DOING A BRISK BUSINESS IN THE RUE ST. ANTOINE.



MOSCOW'S COMMENT ON THE ZINOVIEFF LETTER AFFAIR: A BANNER IN THE PROCESSION ON THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOLSHIEVIST REVOLUTION.



THE REBUILDING OF THE CANADIAN HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, BURNT DOWN DURING THE WAR (IN 1916): A MODEL OF THE NEW BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA.



WITH THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY (ON THE RIGHT) PRESIDING: THE OPENING OF THE AUTUMN SESSION OF THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY AT THE CHURCH HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.



A WELL-KNOWN EVANGELIST WHO HAS BEEN DRAWING BIG AUDIENCES IN LONDON: GIPSY SMITH ADDRESSING A LUNCH-HOUR MEETING IN THE CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER.

Dame Nellie Melba, the great singer, who is a native of Australia, received a wonderful farewell ovation when she made her last operatic appearance in "La Bohème," at His Majesty's Theatre, Melbourne. As our photograph shows, she stood amid a bower of bouquets, against a screen of roses with an inscription in electric light.—A motor-van fitted up as a fried-fish shop, known as "La Friture Automobile," has lately been doing a good trade in Paris. It is an effort directed against dear food.—In the procession at Moscow on November 7 (the seventh anniversary of the Bolshevist Revolution), a pictorial banner was carried relating to the Zinovieff letter. A general view of the demonstration accompanies Miss

Emma Goldman's article on page 988 of this number.—The burning of the Canadian Houses of Parliament at Ottawa on February 4, 1916, was illustrated in our issue of February 26 in that year, and the buildings as they were before the fire in that of February 12.—The autumn session of the Church Assembly opened at the Church House, Westminster, on November 17. Lord Phillimore presented the Clergy Pensions Measure, and the Dean of York moved the adjournment of the debate till the next session in February.—Gipsy Smith, the evangelist, addressed a crowded meeting in the Albert Hall on Sunday, November 16, and on the next day, he spoke in the Central Hall during the luncheon hour.

AN UNRECORDED REMBRANDT: HIS WIFE AS "DEBORAH."

BY COURTESY OF MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS.



OFFERED FOR SALE AT CHRISTIE'S: REMBRANDT'S PORTRAIT OF HIS FIRST WIFE, SASKIA
(FREQUENTLY HIS MODEL FOR CHARACTER PICTURES) AS DEBORAH THE PROPHETESS.

In the catalogue of the picture sale at Christie's on November 21, in which the above portrait was included, we read: "This unrecorded Rembrandt is of great art interest, connected as it is with the portrait of Saskia as 'Flora' (1633) in the collection of the Duke of Buccleuch, the picture of the same model (1634) at Petrograd, and the picture of Sophonisba receiving the cup of poison from Masinissa (1634) at Madrid." The picture was in the possession of the late Hon. Mrs. Louisa Harriet Henry, wife of the late General Charles Stuart Henry, and daughter of the seventeenth Baron Somerville. It descended from her ancestor James, thirteenth Lord Somerville (1698-1763). Rembrandt's first wife,

Saskia van Ulenburgh, whom he married in 1634, when he was 27 and she was 22, came of a good Friesland family, and has become famous through his numerous portraits of her, in character and otherwise. She bore him four children, and died in 1642, leaving a will in which she showed great confidence in his honour, refusing to bind him legally to carry out certain clauses for the redivision of her property in the event of his remarriage. In 1654 he had a *liaison* with his servant, Hendrickie Jaghers, who bore him a daughter, and some think that he married her, but the general opinion is that he remained a widower until 1665, when he married Catharina van Wijck.

BOMBING MOORS IN THE RIFF: SPANISH AIRCRAFT IN A WAR THAT INTERESTS FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY AGENCIA GRAFICA (MADRID) AND CENTRAL PRESS.



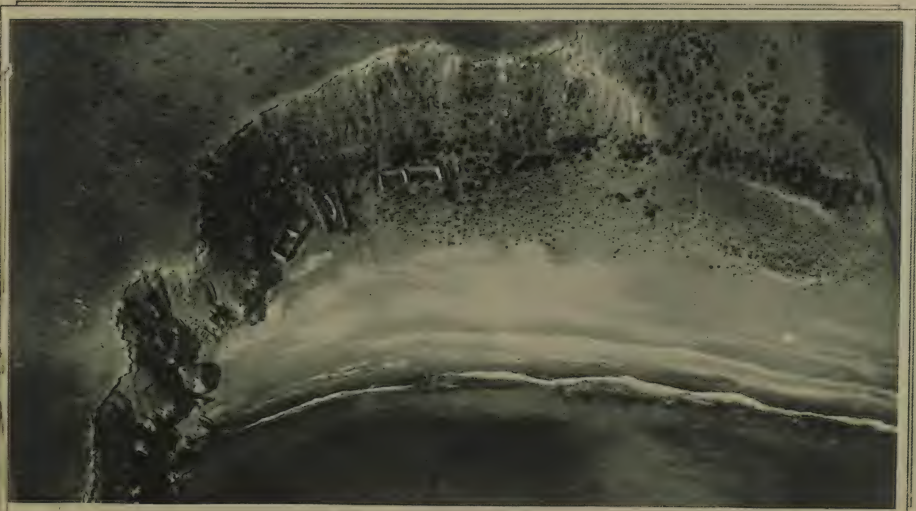
PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A SPANISH AEROPLANE FLYING REMARKABLY LOW: AN AIR VIEW OF MOORISH ARTILLERY AND TRENCHES AT CAPE KILATES, SHOWING TWO GUNS IN A GUN-PIT.



A SPANISH AIR-RAID ON A POSITION WHICH AT THE TIME WAS THE HEADQUARTERS OF ABDEL KRIM, THE RIFIAN LEADER: BOMBS BURSTING ON THE BUILDINGS—AS SEEN FROM THE AIR.



WHERE ABDEL KRIM HAD FITTED UP TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS WITH HIS TROOPS IN THE FIGHTING LINES: AN AIR VIEW OF BOMBS BURSTING ON HIS HEADQUARTERS AT ALHUCEMAS.



DISCOVERED BY SPANISH AEROPLANES: THE MOORISH LANDING-PLACE AT ALHUCEMAS, SHOWING MOTOR-BOATS (DRAWN UP UNDER THE CLIFFS) USED FOR SMUGGLING ARMS AND BRINGING SUPPLIES OR MUNITIONS FROM TANGIER—AN AIR VIEW.

It has been suggested that France may be compelled, although reluctantly, to take a hand in the pacification of the Riff, where the Spanish forces are withdrawing to the coast, leaving "in the air" the French garrisons of military posts established near the border of the Spanish zone, with a view to making contact with Spanish posts that have since been withdrawn. Abdel Krim, the Riff leader, recently denounced this advance of French forces as an unfriendly act, and now claims independence in the Riff. France, it is urged, cannot allow the creation of a new native state that would be a danger to her protectorate in Morocco and form a centre of Moslem irredentism, and believes that Great Britain would also see in it a danger to British interests and would approve a firm policy. In the course of their withdrawal, and the relief of isolated posts, the Spanish forces in Morocco have for some time past been using aircraft to bomb Moorish positions and lines of communication in the Riff. On October 23 it was stated that in the Larache zone bombing operations had been

undertaken on a large scale by aeroplanes, and that over 300 Moors were believed to have been killed. Some of the tribes, it was said, had taken refuge in caves, and in the bombed district there were neither corn nor cattle. Later, on November 12, it was reported from Madrid that, for the purpose of evacuating the Wad Lau base camp, the Moors besieging it were attacked by the garrison supported by all available air forces, including seaplanes. At that time it was stated that Abdel Krim had established his headquarters in the abandoned Spanish post of Tijuanas. On November 17 it was stated that the Spaniards had succeeded in withdrawing the garrisons of Wad Lau and Sheshuan (where there were 10,000 men) with only three casualties in each case. The Marquis de Estella, it was added, had made rapid progress in executing his plans, and already 180 outposts had been withdrawn. A relief column from Alcazar had reached the base camp at Mexerah, which had been isolated for six weeks.

WHAT I SAW IN RUSSIA. *By EMMA GOLDMAN.*

Miss Emma Goldman, the well-known Anarchist, commonly called "Red Emma," who was deported from the United States in 1919 (after two years' imprisonment for denouncing war), and afterwards spent two years in Russia, recently came to London to reveal the truth about the present condition of that country. At a dinner in her honour the other day, with Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., in the chair, and among the guests Miss Rebecca West and the Hon. Bertrand Russell, she delivered an indictment of Bolshevism which a Labour Member present described as "a bomb-shell." In the following article she has written for us her views on Russia under the Soviet.

TO write in a short article about my experience of nearly two years in Russia is, of course, out of the question. More events were crowded into one month than I can touch upon in one page. All I can venture to give here is a mere outline of what I had hoped to find when I came to Russia, and what I actually did find.

Before doing so, it would not be amiss to state that, while I was never a Bolshevik, I yet sincerely believed that the Bolsheviks were interpreting the ideals of the Russian people, as registered by them in the Great Russian Revolution: the ideals of free Soviets, of the right of the peasants to the land—of the rights of the workers to the products of their labour: above all, the ideal that Russia is to be purged of masters and slaves. I not only believed that the Bolsheviks were the champions of these ideals, but I voiced my belief in them, and came to their defence while still in America, when the present sympathisers and adherents of Bolshevism reviled and denied them. In fact, when the United States Government robbed me of my citizenship and decreed my deportation, I waived my right of appeal to the Supreme Court. I preferred to go to Revolutionary Russia to help in the sublime effort of the people to make the Revolution a living factor in their lives.

What I actually found was so utterly at variance with what I had anticipated that it seemed like a ghastly dream—a dream from which there can be only a slow and painful awakening. The awakening came after many months, and in the face of overwhelming facts. Now what were these facts?

I found a small political group which, even according to official figures, never exceeded more than 500,000 members—the Communist Party—in absolute control over a country of 150 million people. I found Labour conscripted, driven to work like chattel-slaves, arrested for the slightest infringement, and even shot for so-called "industrial desertion." I found the peasants a helpless prey to punitive expeditions and forcible food collection—a proceeding which devastated hundreds of villages and destroyed thousands of human lives. I found the Soviets, which were the spontaneous expression of the liberated energies of the Russian people, made subservient to the Communist State. I found a sinister organisation, known as the "Cheka" (Secret Service and executioners of Russia), suppressing thought, the right of free speech, the right of assembly—an organisation which, according to the words of Dzerjinsky, the head of the "All-Russian Extraordinary Commission," wielded the "power to undertake raids, confiscate goods, perform arrests, question, try and condemn those whom we consider guilty and to inflict the death penalty."

I found the prisons and concentration camps overcrowded with men and women—ay, and even children; not because they had offered armed resistance, but for opinion's sake. I found Russia in wreck and ruin, presided over by a bureaucratic State, incompetent and inefficient to reconstruct the country and to help the people realise their high hopes and their great ideals.

It would be unfair to the Bolshevik régime to lay all blame for the appalling conditions in Russia at its door. I realise better than a great many people who have not been in Russia that a large portion of the responsibility lies with the criminal attempt at

intervention, with the Blockade, and with the forces which attacked Revolutionary Russia. Still, truth will have it that the Communist State, obsessed by the belief that it alone can direct the released energies of the Russian people, has emasculated the Revolution and paralysed whatever constructive elements the people themselves had.

In protesting against the state of affairs to some of the leading Communists, I was invariably told that

internal counter-revolution is suppressed; the old bourgeoisie is eliminated. Russia is being politically recognised by various Governments of Europe and Asia, and the Bolsheviks are inviting international capital to come to their country, whose natural wealth, as Tchitcherin assures the world's capitalists, is "waiting to be exploited." The "moments of grim necessity" are gone; but the terror, the Cheka, the suppression of free speech and Press, and all the other Communist methods remain in force. Indeed, they are being applied even more brutally and barbarously since the death of Lenin. To give but a few examples from letters of political prisoners in the various prisons.

"Our colony of political contains at present about 500 persons; there are 137 Social Democrats, 14 Left Social Revolutionists, 109 Social Revolutionists, and 55 Anarchists. Besides Socialist members of various Parties, the Government—that is, the G.P.U. [the new name for the Cheka]—now sends to the Solovki large numbers of non-partisan politicals of revolutionary tendencies. The greatest proportion of these are students. After the 'cleaning' of the schools and universities of Moscow, Petrograd, and other cities, hundreds of the expelled students were arrested, exiled to the furthest provincial places, or sent to the Solovetski."

"The administration has deprived us of fuel, and since the spring we have not been given a bath. Outside there was still snow, and we sat in cold, damp cells. We had to cut down our amount of hot water and warm food, because the administration would supply no wood. Many of us are sick with scurvy and also

suffering from other diseases." "In the Kremlin itself the prison, which still remains since immemorial past, is also being put to full use. The dungeons of the time of Ivan the Terrible are 'housing convicts.' Those dungeons, known here as stone 'bags,' are in the cellars; they are built so that entrance into them can be effected only sideways. Into these dungeons are sent prisoners guilty of some infraction of prison discipline. The 'bags' are infested with vermin. In September 1923, the Prison Commission of Inspection, with a Chekist at its head, arrived at the Solovetski, but neither he nor anyone else of the Commission dared to enter one of those cells, from which nauseating smells emanated." "There are many women prisoners in the Solovetski; they comprise intellectuals, working women, and those guilty of 'bourgeois origin,' as also numerous students who took part in political protests." "With few exceptions, all the officials are themselves prisoners; the keepers and warders are Chekists who have been convicted of criminal offences, but, instead of being treated as convicts, they serve as officials for 'good and faithful' work, their sentences are reduced, and various other favours granted them."

These are but a few examples of the harrowing conditions which continue under the Bolshevik régime. They should convince anyone who is capable of fair reasoning that the methods employed by the Communist State, while I was in Russia, were not due to "grim necessity," but are of the same cloth as the Bolshevik political and social theory now fondly called "Leninism"—a theory which derides all Libertarian achievements of the human race as "middle-class sentimentality," to be weeded out root and all; a theory which coldly repudiates the value of human life. In short, the dictatorship not of the proletariat, but a dictatorship over the workers and the rest of the world. My quarrel, therefore, is not so much with the Bolsheviks, as it is with Bolshevism—autocracy raised to a gospel and imposed upon mankind by the merciful methods of the Cheka.

It would be a betrayal of all I stood for in my life, a breach of faith with the Russian people, as well as with humanity everywhere, were I to keep silent after all I saw in Russia—all those harrowing things which continue to exist to the present day.



OFFICIAL SOVIET PAGEANTRY IN MOSCOW: WORKMEN'S DELEGATIONS FILING PAST LENIN'S TOMB (IN THE FOREGROUND) DURING CELEBRATIONS OF THE 7TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOLSHEVIST REVOLUTION OF 1917.

Revolution broke out in Russia in March 1917, and the Emperor abdicated on March 17. The Bolshevik revolution began in Petrograd on November 7 of that year.

Photograph by L.N.A.

"grim necessity" imposed autocratic and despotic measures on the Communist State, but that, just as soon as Russia will have "liquidated" the various fronts, terrorism will cease and the people will be given a chance to participate in the political and social



THE WELL-KNOWN ANARCHIST WHO HERE EXPOSES THE EVILS OF BOLSHEVISM: MISS EMMA GOLDMAN, POPULARLY KNOWN AS "RED EMMA."

As mentioned in the introductory note to her article on this page, Miss Emma Goldman spent two years in Russia since her deportation from the United States in 1919.

Photograph by Franz Pfemfert.

affairs of the country. That was three years ago. Since then Lenin has introduced his new economic policy which has sanctified the very things for which people had been arrested and even shot prior to 1921. He has introduced trade, private enterprise, the right of private possession. The

ARCTIC ADVENTURE ; SPORT ; AND DRAMA : EVENTS OF RECENT INTEREST.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., I.B., AND TOPICAL.



AN ILL-FATED ATTEMPT TO RE-ENACT THE VIKING DISCOVERY OF AMERICA: THE "LIEF ERICSSON," RECENTLY GIVEN UP AS LOST AFTER HAVING BEEN MISSING FOR SIX WEEKS.



CONSIDERED THE BEST TWO-YEAR-OLD COLT OF THE SEASON: MR. S. W. BEER'S DIOMEDES (JACK LEACH UP) LED IN AFTER WINNING THE HURST PARK STAKES BY TWO LENGTHS, WITH A BROKEN BRIDLE.

IN our photograph the All Blacks (New Zealanders) are in dark jerseys and the London team in white. The names (from left to right) are: Front Row, seated—A. H. Hart, A. T. Lawton, G. Nepia, W. W. Wakefield, J. Richardson, R. Cove-Smith, M. Nicholls, B. G. Scholefield, and J. Mill (on ground); Second Row—K. S. Svenson, L. Simpson (an official), A. W. L. Row, J. H. Parker, J. F. H. Drysdale, M. Brownlie, J. V. Richardson, R. R.

[Continued opposite.



THE ALL-BLACKS' VICTORY OVER LONDON AT "RUGGER": THE TWO TEAMS TAKEN TOGETHER AT TWICKENHAM.

Continued.]

Masters, A. P. Guthrie, A. White, A. E. Cooke, R. R. Stokes, A. R. Aslett, H. W. F. Franklin, W. R. Irvine, W. Dustin (official), and H. E. Wilkins (official); Back Row—R. K. Millar, Q. Donald, W. F. Browne, R. T. Stewart, D. C. D. Ryder, N. P. McGregor, and R. H. Hamilton-Wickes. The order of names in the second and back rows disregards the fact that some of the men are standing behind others, and follows the order of faces.



WHERE MR. LAURENCE BINYON'S POETIC PLAY, "THE YOUNG KING," WAS RECENTLY PRODUCED: THE PRIVATE THEATRE ATTACHED TO MR. JOHN MASEFIELD'S HOUSE, HILL CREST, AT BOAR'S HILL, NEAR OXFORD.

The "Lief Ericsson," a 40-foot vessel, sailed from Bergen last June with a party including Mr. William Nutting, a noted American yachtsman and former Editor of the "Marine Journal," Mr. Arthur Hildebrand, a writer of sea stories, and Mr. Eric Todahl, a marine artist. Their object was to re-enact the Viking discovery of America. It was reported on November 13 that the ship had been missing over forty days, and hope of finding her had been abandoned. The U.S. cruiser "Trenton," which was despatched in search of her, sent a wireless message that she was returning unsuccessful.—Mr. S. W. Beer's colt Diomedes



TWO OF THE "HILL PLAYERS" IN A SCENE FROM "THE YOUNG KING," AS GIVEN IN MR. JOHN MASEFIELD'S PRIVATE THEATRE: QUEEN ELEANOR (PENELOPE WHEELER) AND MARGARET, THE YOUNG KING'S WIFE (JUDITH MASEFIELD).

easily won the Two-Year-Old Stakes at Hurst Park on November 15. It was discovered afterwards that his bridle had been broken during the race. The horse was bought by Mr. Beer in Ireland last year for 200 guineas.—The New Zealand Rugby football team (the All Blacks) beat a London team at Twickenham on November 15 by 5 goals and 2 tries (31 points) to 2 tries (6 points).—Mr. Laurence Binyon's historical verse-drama, "The Young King" was played for the first time on November 13, in the private theatre in Mr. John Masefield's house at Boar's Hill, near Oxford. A portrait of Mr. Masefield appears on page 990.

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL, L.N.A., ROUGH, ELLIOTT AND FRY, BASSANO, C.N., BLAKE STUDIOS, TOPICAL, MAULL AND FOX, RUSSELL, VANDYK, AND BARRATT.



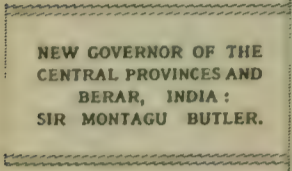
ENGINEER OF THE ASSUAN DAM AND OTHER WORKS: THE LATE SIR MAURICE FITZMAURICE, P.R.S.



A GREAT RUNNING RECORD FROM LONDON TO BRIGHTON: MR. ARTHUR NEWTON FINISHING AT BRIGHTON.



A SPORTING PEER WELL KNOWN ON THE TURF: THE LATE LORD MIDDLETON.



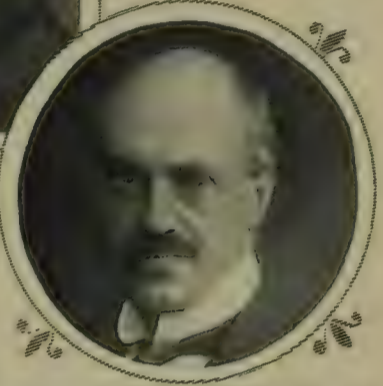
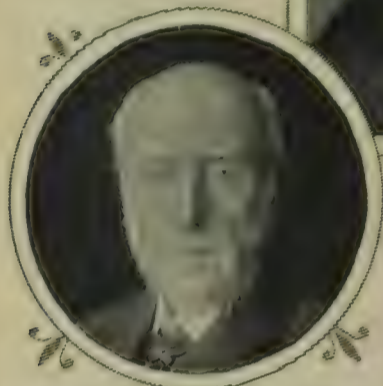
NEW GOVERNOR OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR, INDIA: SIR MONTAGU BUTLER.



A GREAT GEOLOGIST: THE LATE SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, O.M., WHO WAS 88.



A PROMINENT PACIFIST AND LABOUR MEMBER: THE LATE MR. E. D. MOREL, M.P.



SECRETARY FOR INDIA FROM 1917 TO 1922: THE LATE MR. E. S. MONTAGU.



NEW MANAGER OF MARCONI'S, AND EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL: MR. F. G. KELLAWAY.



THE POET WITH A THEATRE AT HIS HOUSE: MR. JOHN MASEFIELD, AND HIS WIFE.



THE NEW GOVERNOR OF TASMANIA SAILS: SIR JAMES O'GRADY, K.C.M.G., WITH MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY, ABOARD THE "ORAMA."



THE RETIRING MANAGING-DIRECTOR OF MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY: MR. GODFREY ISAACS.



NEW MINISTER OF TRANSPORT: COL. WILFRID ASHLEY, M.P.



AGAIN VICE-CHAMBERLAIN OF THE HOUSEHOLD: CAPT. D. H. HACKING, M.P.



AGAIN CONTROLLER OF THE HOUSEHOLD: MAJOR SIR H. BARNSTON, BT., M.P.



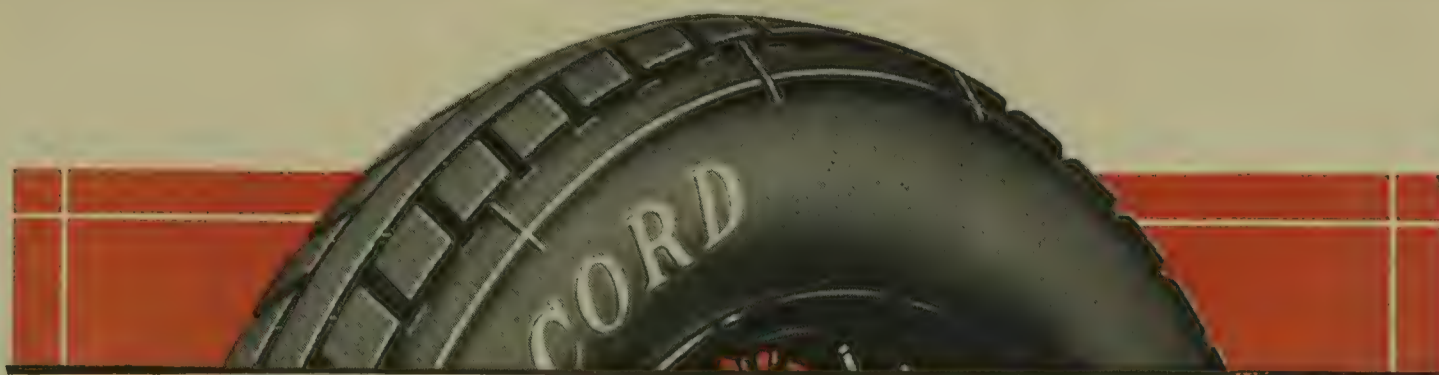
RE-APPOINTED TREASURER OF THE HOUSEHOLD: COL. G. A. GIBBS, M.P.



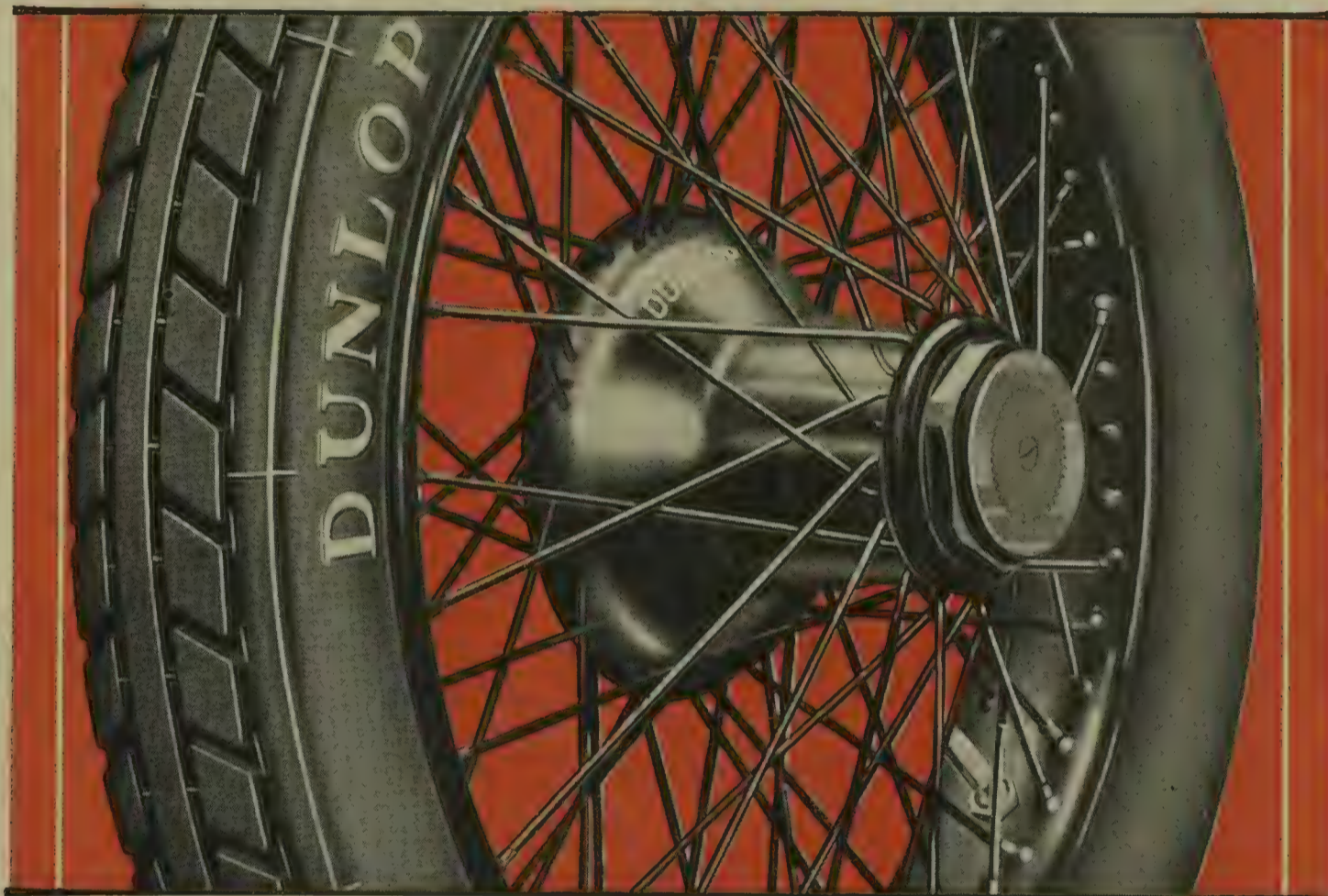
NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL: SIR WILLIAM MITCHELL-THOMSON, BT., M.P.

Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice was for eleven years Engineer to the L.C.C., and carried out many important London works, including the Rotherhithe Tunnel. Recently he was consulted regarding Waterloo Bridge.—Mr. Arthur Newton, of the Pietermaritzburg Comrades Club and the Thames Hare and Hounds, recently ran from London to Brighton (52 miles 200 yards) in the record time of 5 hrs. 53 min. 43 sec.—Lord Middleton acted for many years as starter to the Jockey Club, and was formerly a successful gentleman rider.—Sir Montagu Butler has been Secretary to the Indian Government for Education, Health, and Lands.—Mr. E. D. Morel, Labour M.P. for Dundee, was formerly prominent in the Congo reform agitation.—Sir Archibald Geikie, the eminent geologist, who was born in Edinburgh in 1835, was a delightful lecturer and author of many well-known

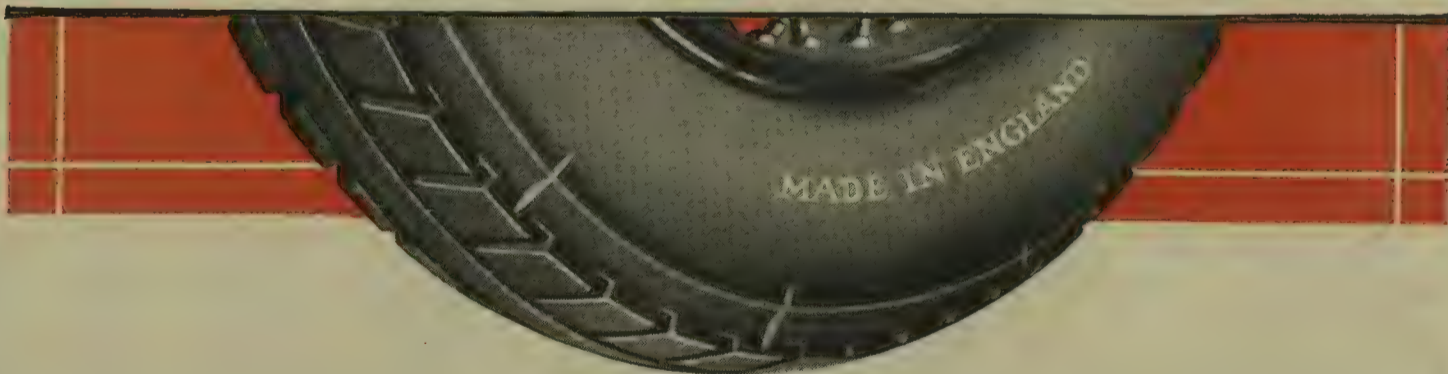
books.—Mr. E. S. Montagu will be remembered for his stormy tenure of office as Secretary for India (1917-22).—Mr. F. G. Kellaway, Postmaster-General in 1921-2, has succeeded Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, who resigned through ill-health, as Managing Director of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company.—Mr. John Masefield's private theatre is illustrated on page 989.—Sir James O'Grady, Labour nominee for the Governorship of Tasmania, recently made a K.C.M.G., has two sons and seven daughters.—Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, father of Lady Louis Mountbatten, has been Under-Secretary for War.—Sir Harry Barnston, Colonel Gibbs, and Captain Hacking held the same Household appointments under the last Conservative Government.—Sir William Mitchell-Thomson has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food and to the Board of Trade.



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A detailed portrait of a man with a beard and mustache, wearing a blue cap with a white feather and a white ruff collar. He is dressed in a blue garment with gold embroidery. The portrait is framed by a decorative border with a repeating diamond pattern. The text 'WILLS's GOLD FLAKE' is prominently displayed in the lower half, with '10 for 6^d CIGARETTES' below it. A signature 'J.R. Alegre' is visible on the right side of the portrait.

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J.R. Alegre

FROM THE STRIKING POSTER NOW APPEARING ON THE HOARDINGS

WHY THREE STAND FOR A LOVING CUP: AN OLD CUSTOM'S ORIGIN.

FROM THE PAINTING BY A. FORESTIER.



THE DEFENCELESS DRINKER PROTECTED BY HIS "PLEDGE" FROM A STAB IN THE BACK: THE ORIGIN OF AN OLD SAXON CUSTOM STILL OBSERVED AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET AND OTHER CIVIC CEREMONIES.

Chambers's "Book of Days," describing the murder of King Edward the Martyr, treacherously stabbed while drinking a cup of welcome at Corfe Castle, says: "The story of the assassination is quoted in illustration of a practice among the Anglo-Saxons. . . . It was customary with them, in drinking parties, to pass round a large cup, from which each in turn drank to some of the company. He who thus drank stood up, and as he lifted the cup with both hands his body was exposed without any defence to a blow, and the occasion was often seized by an enemy to murder him. To prevent this,

the following plan was adopted. When one of the company stood up to drink, he required the companion who sat next to him, or some one of the party, to be his *pledge*, that is, to be responsible for protecting him. . . . This companion stood up also to defend him while drinking. . . . At great festivals, in some of our college halls and City companies, the custom is preserved almost in its primitive form in passing round the loving cup. As each person rises and takes the cup in his hand, the man seated next to him rises also."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

The World of the Theatre.

PARADOXES OF THE THEATRE.—THE CINEMA AND EDUCATION.

THERE are many paradoxes in the theatre of to-day. One of them—the bewildering fact that poor plays give good box-office returns—is demonstrated by the present boom. Another—the singular divergence between the artifice of the actor and the art of the dramatist—becomes apparent when I say that rarely have the actor's achievements been more uniformly excellent. It hardly matters where you go; it is certain you will be rewarded by fine acting. The study of an old man in Mr. Galsworthy's play at the Haymarket leaps into life in the hands of Mr. Norman McKinnel. His virtuosity, his meticulous strokes of accurate brushwork, his superb surety of touch, has etched for us a full-length portrait that commands our admiration. In "Fata Morgana" we had the brilliant performance of Miss de Casalis. Her finely chiselled English and her subtle and sensitive interpretation of the Fay is not only worth seeing, but worth going to see—to use the words of Dr. Johnson in another sense. The personality of Miss Josephine Victor triumphs through her admirable acting, and almost persuades us to accept the martyrdom of the pelican mother as good drama instead of well-written melodrama. "Tiger Cats" has at least added to the laurels of Miss Edith Evans, who by her "infinite variety" made an incredible monster seem like a woman. Though it has gone, it deserved its success because of her wonderful acting.

And so I could go on waxing enthusiastic over the acting, yet be cold enough when I consider the play. Acting must, of course, be an expression of personality, and inferior plays offer the most scope. Here the player is the thing and not the play. The very domination of the actor's art, the power of his mimicry, is at once both a source of strength and weakness to the drama. If you come to think of it, the very greatest drama is independent of the mime's art. I doubt if it is possible to add to the beauty of the language of "Romeo and Juliet" through acting, and it is certainly fatally easy to destroy it that way. Greek drama was played in masks, and the actors spoke through a pipe. And have we surpassed Greek drama in dignity?

This brings me to another point. It may seem unreasonable when we think of the stage, *a priori* it may appear unsound, but good drama is always good literature. Plays that do not interest us in the study rarely succeed in the theatre. The converse is not, of course, true, for a variety of reasons. How many plays to-day would pass the test of literature? The dialogue in cold print would read like a Morse code. It is lifeless, mechanical, insufferable. There is more than one play in our theatre now where the talk "never was on sea or land." Dramatic dialogue must not be photographic. It is not the recording on a dictaphone we want, but at least it should convey the illusion of reality. Mr. Galsworthy has done it for us in his study of Sylvanus Heythorp. We feel the inevitability of his speech. I might say as much for Act I. of "Fata Morgana" and the recognition scene in "The Pelican."

But dialogue in great drama is more than thoughtful and truthful; it is imaginative and inspiring. It is impelled by a triumphant sense of life. Mr. Galsworthy has power, he creates atmosphere, and he is master of his tools; but this passionate agonist of life only interprets. He does not illuminate. One supreme virtue he possesses—he does not falsify. In his interesting preface to Conrad's plays he makes it evident that he prefers the novel, with its latitude, to the stage, hedged in by physical conditions. He feels conscious of the difficulty of penetrating into the depths of sustained mood, while acting is always

asking to do something. If the action is purely external, as in the films, and the film plays we import, there can be no difference of opinion. We are never really moved by a film; we are never exalted into a sustained mood. All the elements of tragedy and romance, all the

intense; they are full of infinite implications. The play read in the study will only create and sustain the mood if it wears the face of truth, for there is no actor to mask it.

When I think of such plays as "The Fool," I despair. We have touched the nadir of stupidity. Thank heaven for Shaw with "St. Joan," for Galsworthy's portraiture, for Munro's cynicism, or Maugham and Milne's wit! Why we go chasing to New York for "The Fool" is incomprehensible. "The Nervous Wreck" makes no pretence. Unlike Mrs. Jarley's waxworks, it is funny and that is its justification. Do our managers never read plays? Instead of importing "The Royal Visitor" from France, they might venture on something from the repertory of the Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier. Have they never heard of Susan Glaspell? Will no one venture to produce M. Ghéon? I could name a dozen English plays that cry for the light. Must they always think in terms of the player and not the play? The play's the thing.

I have recently read the report of the Commission which made an inquiry into the possibilities of the cinema in education. The consensus of opinion from educationists—managers, school-teachers, inspectors—agrees that at present the film has only a limited value. Sir James Marchant, secretary of the Cinematograph Commission, draws the inference in a recent address that it is a most effective teacher of children. The broad result of his experiments is that for every 100 facts remembered by the child taught orally, 216 were remembered by the moving picture.

Education and instruction should not be confused. The true connotation of education (*E-duco*—to lead out) is self-development. It is not measured by remembered facts. In the report it is concluded that for certain subjects such as history, geography, or nature study, the cinema might be helpful. The child might get a moving panorama of a bygone age or of life in distant countries that would more vividly impress him than a printed description. Personally I disagree. I do not think anything can take the place of the teacher; and a good teacher, with the aid of a few picture postcards or descriptive literature, will do far more educationally than any film. It must be remembered that the film is devised first and foremost for its entertainment. It asks no questions; it stimulates no imagination; it merely fills the eyes.

Again, films are too long and move too quickly. I know that a machine contrived to serve the educator is now being considered. It regulates the speed, and a film can be stopped at any point where the demonstrator desires. This device is admirable, and will remove many objections. It might make the cinema a useful accessory in technical institutes, where machinery, for example, might profitably be studied in the film. For younger children, where the aim of the teacher is not primarily the accumulation of facts, the expense would not be justified. But where are the films? The idea of lending countenance to the commercial cinema in the name of education would be monstrous. Children flock there, we know—"Oh, the pity of it!" This cinema that murders literature and puts its vandal fingers on Hardy and Stevenson and Scott, this cinema that spawns in Los Angeles and blots every screen with its intolerable crudities! Take children to the Old Vic, to the country on educational journeys; visit the historic centres of interest; stimulate their young imaginations with the fine narratives of explorers or the romances of a Rider Haggard or Kipling; but in the name of Education do not shepherd them to the commercial cinema!



DEVONSHIRE HUMOUR IN THE COMEDY OF THE YEAR: ARAMINTA DENCH (MISS EVELYN HOPE), THE HOUSEKEEPER, AND CHURDLES ASH (MR. CEDRIC HARDWICKE), FARM-HAND AND RUSTIC "CHORUS," IN "THE FARMER'S WIFE," AT THE COURT THEATRE.

thunders of the property box, may be invoked, but to no purpose. Surely in the drama of the soul we get mood. Has not Mr. Galsworthy himself created it again and yet again? Is there not a sustained mood in "Oedipus Rex" or "Hamlet"? Gorgeous Tragedy comes sweeping by in her cloak of wonderful words. If they are fewer than in the novel, they are more



NO LUCK WITH THE POSTMISTRESS! FARMER SWEETLAND (MR. MELVILLE COOPER), IN SEARCH OF A WIFE, IS REJECTED BY MARY HEARN (MISS ISABEL THORNTON)—A SCENE FROM "THE FARMER'S WIFE," BY EDEN PHILLPOTTS.

Mr. Eden Phillpotts's delicious Devon comedy, "The Farmer's Wife," which has been running at the Court Theatre since March, has proved one of the most popular successes of the year. The plot turns on the courting adventures of Farmer Sweetland, who is in search of a second helpmeet, and after several disappointments finds what he sought in his own household.—[Photographs by Stage Photo. Co.]



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The World of Women

NOW that the question of Government is settled apparently at least for five years, the usual crop of pre-Christmas charity functions is growing larger and larger every week. The Countess of Cromer is much interested in the ball to be given at Dudley House, Park Lane, wherein is a beautiful big white-and-gold decorated and delightfully lighted ball-room, in aid of the Waifs and Strays. Lady Cromer is chairman of the ladies' ball committee, and she had a tea-party at her charming house in Wimpole Street to meet the members of the committee, which includes Lady Kysant, Lady Dawson of Penn, Lady Muriel Willoughby, the Hon. Lady Lloyd, the Hon. Mrs. A. Hardinge, Lady Hudson (Viscountess Northcliffe), and Mrs. Philip Foster. The Waifs and Strays would be desperate little people but for the Society, which feeds, clothes, and sends them out into the world equipped to play their part as useful wage-earners and good citizens. Lady Cromer is as good and genial a hostess as she is pretty and graceful.

When the Bolsheviks read our English newspapers—which I am told that they do, in order to keep themselves informed as to our most vulnerable parts open to their attack—they must feel up against a veritable iron and steel rampart in the voluntary work of the rich to help the non-rich. It is more correct to write of the highly placed to help the humbly circumstanced, for the former are not rich for all they have to do. It results in our great hospitals, the

motor-cars and more footsteps (the latter by no means all feminine) to reach the fine premises of Messrs. Holdron, wherein will take place, on these three days, a Shopping Gala. Is there any more appealing gala than this? There will be a wide choice of noble saleswomen, so that a bit of tape or ribbon or a handsome piece of furniture or a fine carpet, may be purchased from the Duchess of Rutland, Viscountess Hambleden, Lady Churston, Lady Cynthia Mosley, Lady Lavery, the Hon. Mrs. Mark Hambourg, Lady Violet Benson, Lady Plunket, Mrs. Frederick Lawson, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Tufton, and a score or so more ladies of light and leading in our social sphere; also from such favourites in the dramatic world as Miss Constance Collier, Miss Joyce Carey, Miss Marie Löhr, Miss Heather Thatcher, Miss Madge Titheradge, Miss Phyllis Monkman, and many more. These ladies are all acting as understudy sales-women, Messrs. Holdron are giving a generous proportion of the takings of all three days, and Princess Marie Louise, Viscountess Hambledon, Sir Gerald du Maurier, Mr. George Robey, and Miss Gladys Cooper are acting as sponsors of the proceedings—for what? For no less a thing than to help the success of an appeal to clear King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, of a debt of £40,000.

Lady Colefax is chairman of the organising committee of the Shopping Gala, and that it will be great fun all round there can be no doubt. That it will result in very big takings is devoutly to be hoped, for the hospital is invaluable to the South-Eastern area. It does splendid work, and is run in the most satisfactory way. There will be a lot of very pretty girl saleswomen, including Lady Mary Thynne, Lady Alexandra Curzon, the Hon. Pamela Boscawen, and Lady Mary Hope. All are taking their promises seriously, and rehearsing their parts with much fun. It will be a fine opportunity for enjoyment, and for buying from such excellent things as Messrs. Holdron's stock always contains, also for helping a hospital whose interests everyone must have at heart. What a chance it will be for autograph-hunters, for the sellers have promised to sign bills for goods bought. Therefore, Lady Diana Duff-Cooper (a lady as well known as she is gifted, and good to look at), Lady Bonham-Carter (daughter of Mr. Asquith), the Marchioness of Hartington (Lord Salisbury's daughter), stage favourites—men and ladies' signatures worth a lot of money, can be acquired by purchases made at the gala.

Prince Henry made a gallant, handsome, well-set-up best man to his brother-officer, Major Goldie, when he took unto himself a very handsome and charming bride at St. Mark's, North Audley Street, which beautiful interior looked in delightful contrast to a dreary downpour outside. The new Duke and Duchess of Somerset made a début in London Society. The Duchess is slight and graceful, and was quietly but smartly dressed; the Duke—a young-looking man to have grandchildren—is soldierly, erect and smart. Their son and daughter, Lord and Lady Seymour, were with them: Lord Seymour has the D.S.O., and is Lieutenant-Colonel in the Reserve of Officers. He has one surviving son, in his fifteenth year, and one daughter, three years younger. Two sons died as young children. Lady Seymour is a daughter of the late Mr. William Parker, of Whittington Hall, Derbyshire. Susan Duchess of Somerset lent her house, 35, Grosvenor Square, for the reception, which was a cheery affair. Lady Percy St. Maur, the bride's mother, is a handsome woman, and looked well in dark soft blue, and brown furs. Her three

daughters are all very handsome. She is a daughter of the second Lord Annaly, and a sister of the Countess of Leicester, who was at the wedding.

When two great tennis players marry, what will they do for outside interests? Miss Austin and Mr. Lycett are engaged, and last year Miss Collyer and Mr. Wheatley became engaged to each other. These are all charming people, and doubtless are in better positions to appreciate each other than if Miss Austin were great at hockey and Mr. Wheatley at football. It seems a little unfair on great polo players that there are no possible wives for them in similar class to themselves. There are women who play polo, but so far, in American parlance, "they don't amount to much." Hunting men and women often marry each other, so do race-lovers, and community of interest, no doubt, promotes the home harmonies. So far, I have heard of no men footballers marrying women footballers, and boxers have no women boxers to choose from. It is, however, very sure that just appreciation of each other's prowess and absolute lack of jealousy obtains in all matches matrimonial of great players of games. The "palliness" of partners is very valuable in married life, so good luck to the Tennis Matrimonial Doubles!

A. E. L.



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finest in all the world; many magnificent homes for orphans; missions of many kinds; institutions for the blind, for deaf and dumb, and for cripples—in fact, philanthropic institutions innumerable. When one reads such a book as Professor Sarolea's "Some Impressions of Soviet Russia," the state of the humble folk seems heart-rending—nothing done for them, and those who had money robbed and themselves exiled. The sumptuous banquet to the departing French Ambassador to Moscow given by the Soviet people in Paris, and the party here at Chesham House, go to show the difference between our country, where compassion and love rule; and Soviet Russia, where hate and oppression are in power, and the difference makes us love our England more than ever.

All roads will lead to Peckham on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, and will be traversed by many

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THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

DURING the next month there will be a number of exceptionally interesting concerts in London. Mme. Suggia, probably the greatest living violoncellist after Casals, arranged to give on Nov. 18—with the pianist, Mr. José Vianna da Motta—a Beethoven Sonata recital at the Wigmore Hall, when the five sonatas for pianoforte and 'cello were played. It is to be hoped that Mme. Suggia will not let this be her last appearance this winter, for I do not know any living player who gives more pleasure to the musical connoisseur than this great artist.

On the previous day, Casals himself arranged to make his reappearance in London at the Wigmore Hall, in company with Mrs. Gordon Woodhouse, who is the greatest exponent of harpsichord and clavichord playing in this country. I am writing before this concert has taken place, but it is likely to be such a success that at least one extra concert will be given on the same lines. Casals and Mrs. Woodhouse arranged to play a Bach programme of compositions for violoncello and harpsichord; thus affording us an opportunity of hearing this music exactly as it sounded in Bach's own day. On Nov. 24, at the Queen's Hall, the famous German conductor, Wilhelm Furtwängler, who made such a favourable impression on his first appearance in London last season, conducts the London Symphony Orchestra in a programme of Berlioz, Brahms, and Strauss; and Casals is to be

soloist on this occasion in Lalo's concerto. The following London Symphony Orchestra concert on Dec. 8 is to be conducted by Bruno Walter, whom, hitherto, London has only known as a conductor of opera. This concert is also likely to be sold out early, for there will be a great curiosity to hear Herr Walter conduct the Mozart E flat Major Symphony and the Brahms No. 2 in D—the most beautiful of all Brahms's orchestral works.

Concerto. There will be more harpsichord music at the third Cooper chamber concert on Dec. 5, when a number of songs with strings and harpsichord accompaniment by A. Krieger will be given. At this concert the London Chamber Orchestra, under Mr. Anthony Bernard, will play Haydn's Symphony No. 34 in D minor. This is a move in the right direction if the orchestra is a carefully picked one. The large modern orchestra is not needed for Haydn, Mozart, and Bach.

A small selected band of first-rate instrumentalists trained to the high standard of concerted playing of a Capet or Lener Quartet is what is wanted to do justice to these eighteenth-century composers.

Here is an opportunity for the British Broadcasting Company! In order to subsidise such an orchestra it would only be necessary to engage a good conductor, let him select his players, give them a year's contract, and make use of them in the company's studio when not otherwise engaged, but employ them chiefly in accepting London and provincial concert engagements. In time such a picked orchestra would not only pay for itself, but probably become profitable; and it is only by giving the players the security of a long contract and permanence as a body that any high standard of

artistic achievement can be obtained.

Perhaps this is an enterprise even more suited to one of the more imaginative gramophone companies, for it could be used for making gramophone records when not otherwise engaged. It seems to me far

[Continued overleaf.]



ARRANGING A SHOPPING GALA FOR KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL: A MEETING OF THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE AT LADY HAMBLEDEN'S HOUSE, WITH LADY COLEFAX (FIFTH FROM LEFT) IN THE CHAIR.

From left to right in the photograph are: Mrs. St. John Hornby, Lady Winifred Gore, Viscountess Hambleden, Miss Betty Chester, Lady Colefax (Chairman), Lady Lavery, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Tufton, Mrs. Fred Lawson, Lady Alexandra Curzon, and the Hon. Edith Smith. The committee also includes, among others, the Duchess of Portland, the Earl of Lathom, Lady Du Maurier, the Hon. Mrs. Mark Hambourg, and Mr. Nigel Playfair. The Three Days' Shopping Gala in aid of King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, will be held at Messrs. Holdron's at Peckham on November 24, 25, and 26. Further particulars are given on our "World of Women" page in this number.—[Photograph by G.P.U.]

For Mr. Gerald Cooper's second chamber concert on Friday, Nov. 21, the programme contained a number of rarely heard compositions including Beethoven's String Trio in G Op. 9 No. 1; Bach's Sonata in G for flute, violin, and harpsichord; and Rameau's Premier



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(Continued.)

better than the Columbia or His Master's Voice Company should have its own selected first-rate orchestra than be dependent on the more or less haphazard formations of London professional musicians for the production of its records. This applies, of course, only to the small chamber orchestra, which is all that is needed for the music of all composers before Beethoven; but, as this is the music which is most suitable for gramophone reproduction, modern music might be left for occasional recording from the big orchestras like the L.S.O. and the Royal Philharmonic.

I should also like to see more harpsichord and clavichord records. These instruments record far better than the pianoforte, and their tone mixes more successfully with the strings. I am sure that within the next ten years the use of small string bands and small combinations of wind and string instruments will become far wider spread. We are daily becoming less easy to impress with mere size and volume of noise. People may even come to look upon our gigantic modern orchestras with horror, while the great three-day festivals of the Midlands and the North will seem like barbarous saturnalian orgies. There is an amusing article in the November *Sackbut* by Mr. Cecil Forsyth on a not wholly imaginary Church Festival for which he composed the music. He receives a visit from a clergyman who explains the idea of the Festival.

"It was to be called 'Augustine and After.' It was to be on an unheard-of scale. It was a colossal effort made by the Church's best friends. (Here he looked steadily at me and nodded, as much as to say, 'You know who they are,' which I certainly did not.) It was cyclic. Each performance would last three hours. Three afternoon and three evening performances made up one cycle; two cycles made up one week; four weeks made up the complete series. At the request of a certain member of the Government (another steady look and a nod) the London County Council has unconditionally granted the use of Hampstead Heath for the performance. As patrons the festival had everybody that mattered, from Princes and Archbishops down to struggling Baronets and Archdeacons. Five thousand



HONOURING THE FALLEN OF A REGIMENT THAT WON EIGHT V.C.s: SIR FRANCIS LLOYD SPEAKING AFTER UNVEILING THE WAR MEMORIAL TO THE ROYAL WELCH FUSILIERS, AT WREXHAM. Lieut.-General Sir Francis Lloyd, Colonel of the regiment, unveiled at Wrexham on November 15 the fine war memorial of the Royal Welch Fusiliers. Forty-two battalions were raised during the war, and eight Victoria Crosses and 77 battle-honours were awarded. The regiment lost 414 officers and 9243 other ranks.

Photograph by Topical.

human beings and five hundred piebald horses were taking part; and the moderate sum of £3 would buy a front seat for any one cycle."

The music was to be on a correspondingly grand scale. His visitor tells the astonished composer that fifty military trumpets had already been engaged.

"I could scarcely believe my ears. I had been used to hearing theatre managers grumble bitterly when asked to pay for one extra bassoon-player."

The music was to be composed within three weeks, and was to last eighteen consecutive hours.

"When the day came the crowd on Hampstead Heath was tremendous, and there were more players than people. A double line of motor-cars stretched down Fitzjohn's Avenue to Swiss Cottage. As each person passed on the Heath he received a little cardboard medal emblazoned with two linked 'A's,' with a blue ribbon attached. The meaning of the two 'A's' was, of course, 'Augustine and After.'"

"The Grand Stand was a blaze of scarlet, and held an audience of about fifty thousand. The central compartment was filled with Royalty, Archbishops, Bishops, Judges, and the upper ranks of the Peerage. . . ."

Unfortunately, the musical side of the Festival was spoilt by the weather. A solemn march ended each cycle. "Like the rest of the music, it was founded on a fragment of plain-song. As noise it was superb; as an example of style less superb." A hundred piebald horses wheeled suddenly into line to a long pedal-point with the drums on A, but by 2.35 on the first day the rain had reduced the scores and band parts to pulp.

Those who have taken part in these gargantuan musical festivals will know that Mr. Cecil Forsyth's satire is not undeserved. Musically, there is nothing to be said whatever for these immense choirs of five hundred or a thousand voices, and these massed band effects. But, fortunately, there are signs that the taste for such things is rapidly waning, in spite of the incentive given to this sort of display by the Wembley Exhibition. W. J. TURNER.

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SWORD AND SPADE IN MACEDONIA.

(Continued from Page 974.)

unearthed in foundations of a rectangular building. The place was probably a granary, since much charred corn was found.

The whole of this earlier culture I believe to belong to the Bronze Age. In all probability the Macedonians of this time were contemporary with the later days of Mycenæ. One small fragment of Mycenæan ware was actually found, and much has been discovered on mounds situated along the coast of the gulf of Salonika. The merchants of Mycenæan Greece had clearly penetrated as far as Salonika to tap the unlimited mineral and other wealth of these wild regions.

How, then, can we reconstruct the history of this strange site?

Before 1000 B.C. it seems to have been a village occupied by people who were allied in culture with peoples of Central Europe—the pre-Iron Age pottery, as well as that of the Iron Age, showed affinities with pottery of Serbia and Hungary. They were in touch to a limited extent with the traders of Mycenæan Greece. Soon after 1000 B.C. they were overwhelmed or occupied by a new people of different culture, who were the first users of iron to reach these parts.

Iron is perhaps the most important discovery ever made, and the iron sword the most important invention. Armed with the iron sword, these invaders from the north or north-west could cut their way through the less efficiently armed men of the bronze-using regions. But, even so, the iron they had was not much. Only their swords and knives were made of it, and they were as yet not experts in its manufacture. Their shields were of bronze, though some were riveted, where they had been broken, with iron rivets.

Once established in this settlement, these iron-users stayed a short time and then moved on elsewhere. Their cemetery was large, but belonged to only one period. They paused for a while, and then passed on to conquer other regions. After their departure the site remained abandoned until Alexander established it as some small outpost. Macedonia

sites in these parts. Its excavation has merely opened the door to the great possibilities of exploration and research in Macedonia. The site lies, some fifty miles north of Salonika, astride the great route that runs south to Thessaly and Greece from the Vardar valley. It also lies astride the route that runs east and west from the Dardanelles across Albania to the Adriatic, a route that later became the Roman Egnatian Way.

Here, in the Vardar plains, if anywhere, will be found the clue to many of the problems of early Greek history.



THE FIRST VISIT OF THE ROYAL GRANDCHILDREN TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE: MASTER HUBERT LASCELLES, PRINCESS MARY'S ELDER BOY, ADMIRES HIS SMILING BABY BROTHER.

This charming photograph of their Majesties' two grandchildren, sons of Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles, was taken a few days ago at Buckingham Palace, where they recently came to stay for the first time together. The elder boy, the Hon. George Henry Hubert Lascelles, was born at Chesterfield House on February 7, 1923. His little brother was born at Goldsborough Hall, Viscount Lascelles' Yorkshire seat, on August 21 last, and was christened in the village church there on October 4, with the names of Gerald David. The wedding of Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles, son of the Earl of Harewood, took place in Westminster Abbey, on February 28, 1922.

Photograph by C.N.

was, we know from Thucydides, in turmoil and unrest throughout the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. This site with its two mounds is but one of many

ing-cars, one of which will run from Calais to Coire (the "Engadine Express") and the other to Inter-laken ("Oberland Express").



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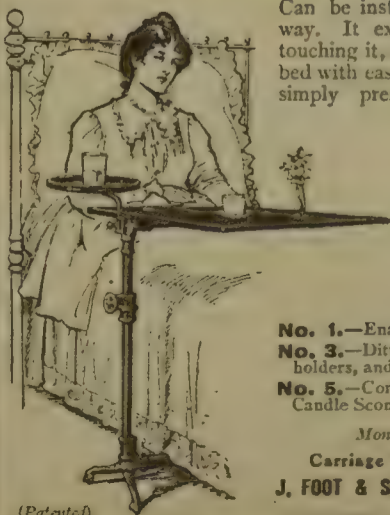
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(Patented).

Fashions and Fancies.

Outfits for the Winter Sports.

Against a background of glittering snow and brilliant sunshine, bright colours are wonderfully effective for sports outfits. But, although woolly affairs are ideal for skating, it should be remembered that a

Trousers versus "Plus Fours."

Some sports enthusiasts prefer breeches, others "plus fours," or, again, long trousers; but, whatever your choice, it can be satisfied by a visit to Marshall and Snelgrove's, Oxford Street, W., where outfits made with any of these accessories can be secured from 9½ guineas upwards. The one sketched on page 996 is carried out in cinnamon proofed gabardine with inset pipings of jade-green. Very effective colourings can be obtained in this material, which is splendid for skiing and tobogganing. One striking "trouser" suit is in vivid scarlet faced with black, and fastened with gold military buttons; while others in lovely shades of tangerine and bright jade make picturesque splashes of colour against the snow.

Inexpensive Ski-ing Outfits.

The thought of an expensive outfit frightens many people who long to take a winter sports holiday. Yet a visit to Gamage's, Holborn, E.C., will sweep away this difficulty, for a well-built coat and breeches of reliably proofed cloth in delightful shot colourings can be obtained for £4 12s. 6d.; while the "Murren," another serviceable model, carried out in velvet cord, is only 63s. It is made with a cleverly inserted inner flap which prevents the snow entering inside the coat. Naturally, this firm are also responsible for more elaborate outfits which are equally practical. The "Samadan," for instance, pictured on page 996, is built in black triple-proofed gabardine, the breeches laced with gold matching the scarf and buttonholes. The price is 12 guineas. And the "Arosa," costing 10½ gns., carried out in the same material, has the coat effectively trimmed with bars of a contrasting colour.

Indispensable Travelling Accessories.

The question of one's winter sports outfit satisfactorily settled, there remains the problem of luggage. The prudent traveller, who knows of old the crowded trains and tiny

"funiculaire" railways, takes the least possible amount, so that compact baggage must be carefully chosen. At Mappin and Webb's, 158, Oxford Street, W., and 172, Regent Street, W., may be purchased the two indispensable accessories pictured here, each designed to contain everything for the toilet in the smallest space. A man will find all that he needs, including even a razor, corkscrew, and penknife, packed away in the neat roll-up dressing-case on the left, carried out in pigskin, with ebony brushes and silver-mounted toilet-jars. The price is £17 10s. Then a hide attaché dressing-case with all indispensable fittings can be secured for £5 15s. Below is portrayed a neat little morocco motor bag. Notwithstanding the fact that the fittings are in sterling silver, with cut-glass bottles and jars, the price is only £8 15s. With one's toilet accessories thus conveniently assembled in a small space, the journey offers no difficulties.

Furnishing Fashions. Everyone who contemplates furnishing a house or redecorating it prior to the Christmas festivities,



An invaluable asset on any journey is this "roll-up" dressing-case for a man, from Mappin and Webb's, carried out in pigskin with fittings of ebony and silver.

snow-shedding proofed material is most practical for ski-ing. At Burberrys, in the Haymarket, S.W., may be studied the latest designs in sports outfits. Built in this firm's well-known Solgardine, Slimber, or Burberry Gabardine—snow-proof materials that are light in weight and dense in texture—they may be obtained in lovely shades of tangerine, jade, and scarlet, and in the five primary colours. The outfit pictured on page 996 is carried out in wine-coloured Solax. Many of the new models boast the new ski-trousers which keep the legs well protected from cold and damp and allow perfect freedom of movement. Captivating Burberry outfits for children, too, can be obtained in the same designs and materials.



A conveniently compact motor bag in morocco leather with fittings of silver and cut-glass. It may be seen at Mappin and Webb's.

should write to Waring and Gillow, 164, Oxford Street, W., for their interesting brochure on "Furnishing Fashions." It is beautifully illustrated, in colour, and will be sent gratis and post free to all who mention the name of this paper. The very latest improvements in furniture and decoration are included, at prices to suit every pocket.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

A Shortage of Benzol?

I am told that there is a serious fall in the amount of benzol now available for use as motor fuel.

The reason given is that, owing to the closing-down of numbers of blast furnaces and industries which use coke as fuel, there is not such a demand for that commodity as there was. There are, it is said, large accumulations of coke on the hands of the coking plants, and these latter are materially reducing the tonnage of coal retorted. It would not pay at all to retort coal for the sake of the benzol and other by-products, valuable as these may be. Unless there is a ready market for the coke, it is a commercially impossible proposition to keep the retorts going. So great has been the falling-off that the exports of benzol during the first six months of the year are lower by 75 per cent. than they were during the corresponding period of 1923.

One of the first results of this shortage of benzol has been that the mixture sold to the motorist under the name of "Fifty-fifty" no longer deserves its name. As a matter of fact, one well-known brand of mixture is now compounded of 60 per cent. petrol and 40 per cent. benzol, while in the case of another the respective proportions are 75 per cent. and 25 per cent. I am told that very shortly it is probable that there will be even less benzol in these "mixtures." From the point of view of encouraging the production of home-manufactured motor fuel this is very much to be deplored, but there does not seem to be any remedy close at hand. One day Parliament will wake up to the terrible waste of our fuel resources which takes place through the consumption of raw coal, and will pass an Act making it illegal to use coal at all until it has been treated for the extraction of all the products which now disappear in the form of smoke from a million chimneys. There are processes for the low-temperature distillation of coal

which result in the recovery of all these by-products, leaving a residue of good, smokeless fuel of the "coalite" type, and it is said that more than one such process can be worked commercially. I do know that the processes themselves do achieve the results claimed for them

when they are worked on a limited scale. What happens when coal is dealt with in bulk may be another matter; but the subject is certainly one for ceaseless watching and exhaustive inquiry, apart altogether from the question of securing a supply of home-produced motor-fuel.

A Taxation Anomaly.

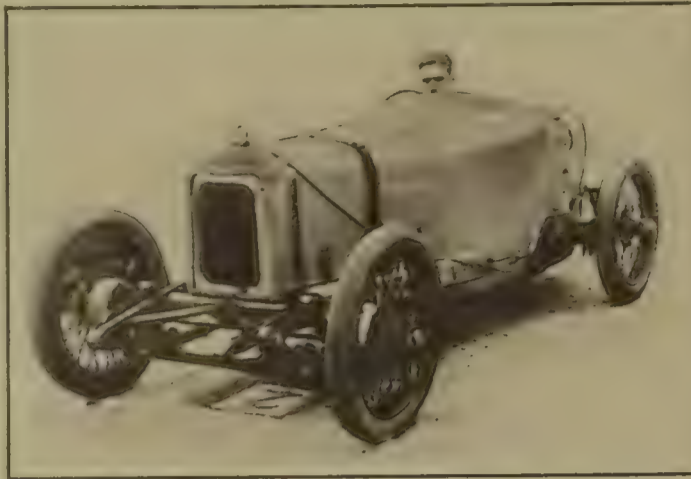
Sir Edward Marshall Hall in a letter to the *Times* has drawn attention to an anomaly in the administration of the motor taxes which certainly ought to be fought tooth and nail by the motoring organisations. He points out that the taxation authorities take no notice of decimals of a horse-power. Thus a car rated at 19.2-h.p. has to pay tax at the rate of £20 per annum, instead of £19 4s., which is correct under the Act therein made and provided. Parliament fixed the tax at £1 per horse-power, but made no provision for dealing with parts of a horse-power. The Treasury, or whatever department is responsible, acting in the manner usual with those who collect our taxes, decreed that any decimal points in the rating should be a penalty upon the tax-payer, and must count as though they were a whole number.

I wonder if Sir Edward would like to figure as a benefactor of the motoring community by making a test case? Quite seriously, I think

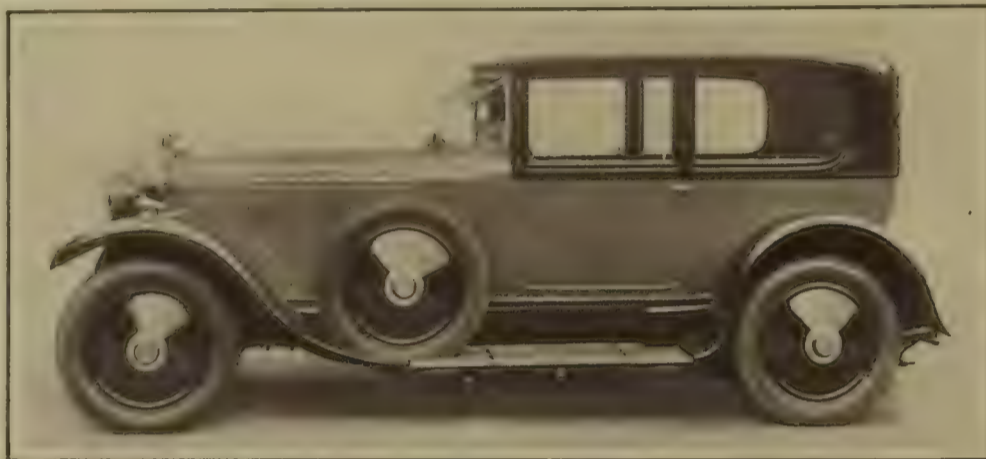
it is a matter upon which the best opinion should be taken by the motoring bodies. It is quite possible the Courts would hold that, Parliament having fixed an arbitrary rate per horse-power, the action of the authorities in this connection is *ultra vires*. Anyway, there should be an opportunity of raising the question when the motor taxes are debated during the Budget discussion next year. That among other matters, such as the excessive amount now extracted from a single section of the road-using community.

"Small Sixes." The recent Motor Show scarcely demonstrated that the British motor manufacturer is inclined to take seriously the

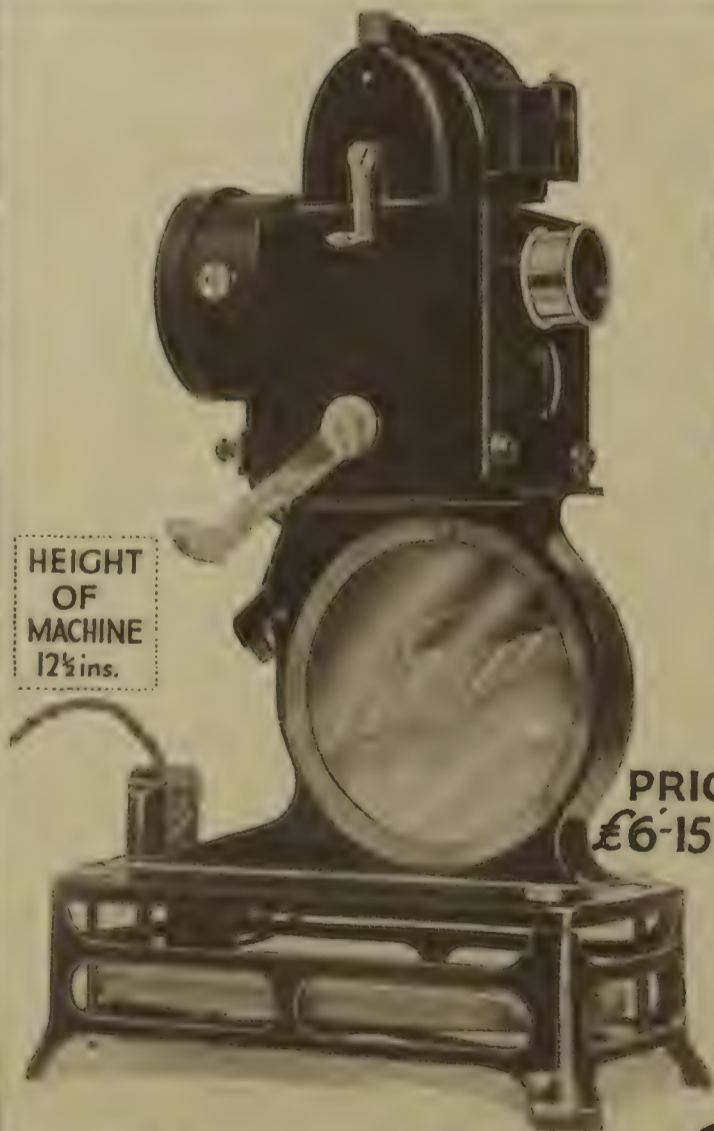
[Continued overleaf.]



IN A RACING ALVIS CAR: MAJOR HARVEY, WHO RECENTLY BROKE 29 RECORDS IN THE BROOKLANDS "A" CLASS.

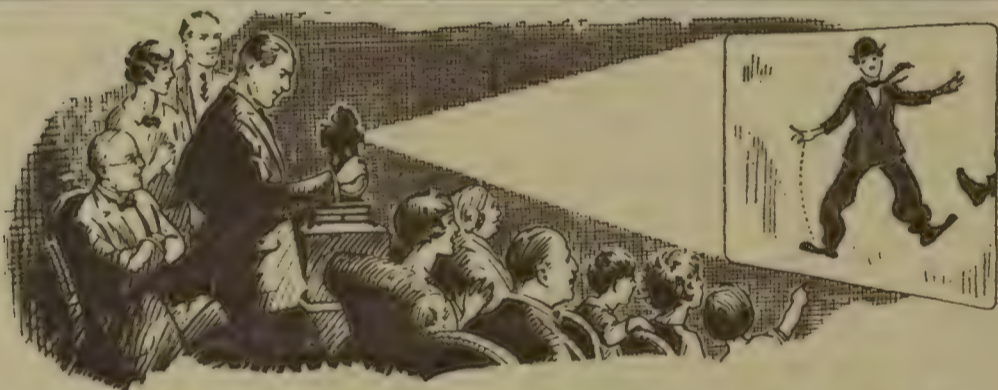


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THE recent Olympia Show revealed nothing more interesting than Lanchester Cars. Two models are manufactured, 40 H.P. and 21 H.P. They are built on principles that by long and exhaustive tests have proved to be best. Each model is representative of the highest grade in its class; an acknowledged masterpiece of Automobile Engineering, and both are fitted with

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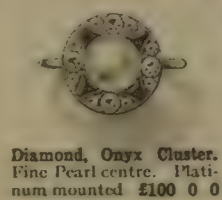
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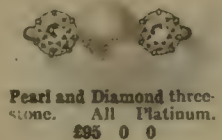
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Continued.
movement towards the adoption of the small six-cylinder engine. Several Continental constructors, and at least one American firm, exhibited cars in which the six-cylinder motor of small or moderate

found these tyres prone to skidding, and, after trying many experiments, he found that he got surprising results by what I must call diagonal differences of pressure. That is, supposing the normal pressure recommended to be 25 lb., he reduced it in near-side front and off-side rear tyres to 22 lb. Not only was skidding almost eradicated, but there was much less tendency of the car to "pitch." I do not profess to know why this should be, but it is well worth trying.

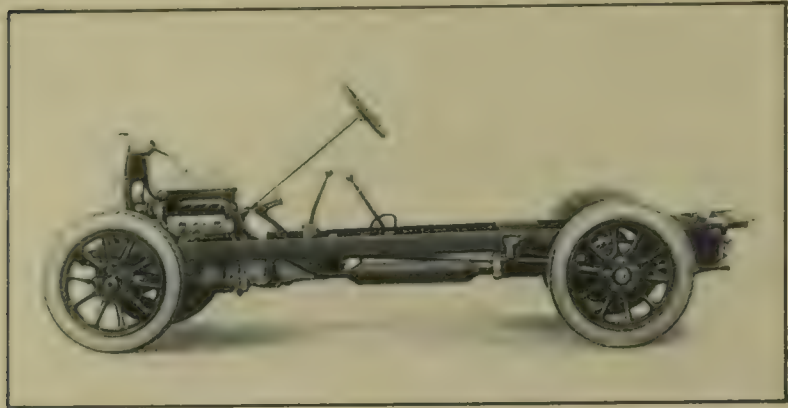
The Monte Carlo Rally. For the second year the International Sporting Club and the Sport Automobile of Monaco are organising an international "rally" of motor-cars. This is a most interesting event for those who are fortunate enough to be able to proceed to the South of France in January. The rules and all information can be

obtained from the International Sporting Club, Monte Carlo, or from *L'Auto*, 10, Faubourg Montmartre, Paris.

Game-Hunting by Motor-Car.

An owner of a 23-60-h.p. Vauxhall "Malvern" seven-seater car in Persia sends the following description of a shooting trip in which advantage was taken of the possibility of following game across country by motor-car. "Our shooting trip with a Vauxhall car was extremely successful as regards sport, but very poor for photographs. We were getting five or six gazelles a day, and were lucky enough to shoot a leopard from the car. It was really too hot for shooting, so we went in the evenings, and by the time we had secured our bag it was too dark to take photographs. The car gave excellent service—no trouble whatever, except twice the speedometer bolt came off because of the awful ground we took at speed. The springing was excellent; it was even possible to shoot from the rear seat. I have tried many cars on this game, but it has never been possible to shoot from the back seat before. I have checked the speed of the gazelles with the speedometer. They do 45 m.p.h. before the first shot is fired, and after the first shot they put on a spurt of an extra ten; and, as we first see them through glasses, you can

guess we are not afraid of hot tyre-treads before we catch them. Everyone who has been with me or has watched with glasses is surprised that a standard seven-seater car can put up such a performance across country." Excellent, so far as car performance goes, but is it really sportsmanlike to hunt game by motor-car in this way? My own opinion is that it is emphatically not. W.W.



THE 12-25-H.P. HUMBER CHASSIS: A FINE EXAMPLE OF BRITISH MOTOR MECHANISM.

dimensions is adopted, as the power generator, but I do not think there was a single new British car of the type, while at least one has dropped out. It would be interesting to know why this is. My own opinion is that, until we get the internal-combustion turbine perfected, the small "six" will make a great deal of headway. Indeed, I would go so far as to say I believe it to be the type of the future—unless or until we have a revolution in our ideas of motor-car propulsion. At the moment, the principal argument against the six-cylinder car is its greater cost of production as compared with the four. While agreeing with all that, it still must be pointed out that the very same argument was used twenty years ago, when the most popular types were the single and two-cylinder motors. The four, we were told then, could never become the universal type because of its cost, yet to-day one can almost count the "twins" on one's fingers. So I am confident that history will repeat itself, and that the six-cylinder motor will be the prevailing type in, let us say, ten years' time.

A Curious Tyre Discovery. I was very much interested in reading of the experiences with balloon tyres of a writer in the current *Motor*. Like many others, he seems to have



PRESENTED TO THE FRENCH STATE BY PRINCE VICTOR, HEAD OF THE HOUSE OF BONAPARTE: NAPOLEON'S BIRTHPLACE AT AJACCIO.

The house where Napoleon was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, has just been presented to the French State by Prince Victor, head of the Bonaparte family, who inherited the estate on the death of the late Empress Eugénie. The gift is the result of negotiations concerning a feud about certain property which she claimed as having belonged to her husband, Napoleon III. She obtained judgments in her favour in respect of various articles in the Louvre. Only two of these—Napoleon's sword as First Consul and a musical clock—are now claimed by Prince Victor, and they are to be handed over to him.—[Photograph by G.N.]

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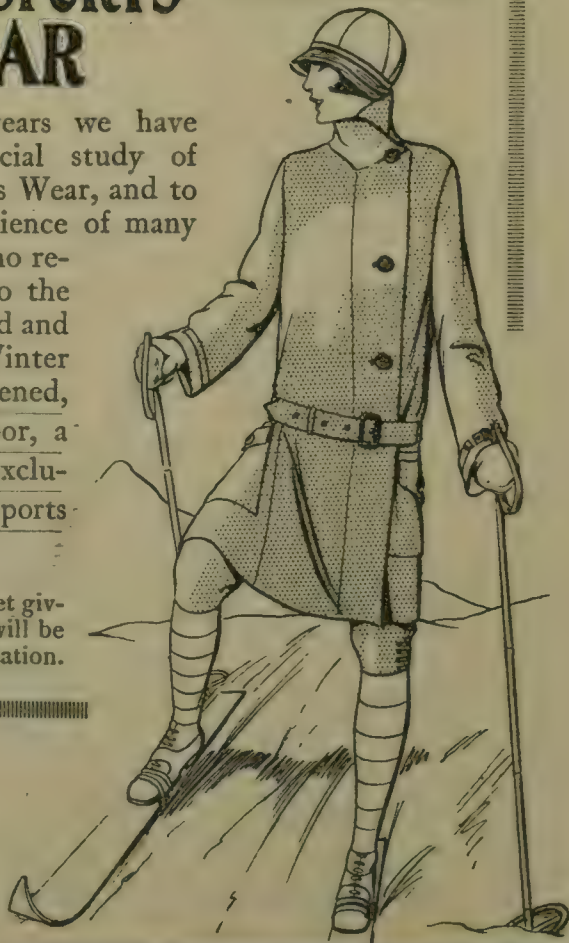
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M.A.A

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE FIRST KISS." AT THE NEW OXFORD.

If it did nothing more than serve, as it does, to bring back to our stage an actor and a vocalist of so compelling a charm as Miss Desirée Ellinger, the production of "The First Kiss" at the New

comedy which did not contain a melodious score; and happily, though some of the Spanish composer, Pablo Luna's music, is not much above the ordinary level, there are numbers which are extremely attractive, and repay an operatic artist's interpretation. Two attractions then certainly "The First Kiss" can boast, and since it can be added that there is plenty of rich colour in the mounting, that room has been found in the cast for the ever-popular Mr. Courtice Pounds, that the story, as Englished by Mr. Boyle Lawrence, is tolerable if of the conventional pattern, and that abundant scope has been provided for the high spirits of Miss Aimée Bebb, it will be seen that there is every promise of a good run for the piece, which falls short mainly on its humorous side. If alterations or cuts can be made in its "comic" interludes, so much the better will be its chances.

"CLOGS TO CLOGS." AT THE EVERYMAN.

The author of "Clogs to Clogs," just presented at Everyman's Theatre, is a playwright to be watched. Here is a new recruit to

the Lancashire school with something to say, and with equipment enough to say it in the right way in the playhouse. Not that Mr. John Walton has sprung on us a masterpiece in the first work of his that has secured stage production; its final act, for instance, falls much below the level of the other two. But

Oxford would deserve a cordial welcome. For we have not many "stars" of Miss Ellinger's quality in the musical-comedy firmament. Her voice is sweet and clear, and can also, when there is need for more than mere sweetness, be strong and dramatic; she has, moreover, considerable histrionic capacity, as her "Fille de Madame Angot" showed, and as she proves anew in her latest part as a slave-girl in Seville under Moorish rule. Even Miss Ellinger, however, could not make a success of a musical

he has certainly given us an interesting story, of which the technique is neat, the dialogue is natural, and the characters are true to life. His is a tale of a Lancashire working-class family, which is suddenly enriched, and as suddenly loses its fortune, and must face poverty and hard work again—"clogs to clogs," the clogs being the symbol of lack of wealth. There is excellent, unexaggerated humour in the treatment of the theme: the North-Country types are faithfully observed, and Mr. Walton has already the knack of getting effective cadence into his stage speeches. It is a promising beginning. He is well served by such capable players as Miss Sydney Fairbrother, Mr. Clifford Mollison, Mr. Fewlass Llewellyn, and Mr. Terence O'Brien.



THE REMOVAL OF THE QUEEN'S DOLLS' HOUSE FROM WEMBLEY TO WINDSOR: SECTIONS OF THE HOUSE BEING PLACED IN A PANTECHNICON. The Queen's Dolls' House, which proved so great an attraction to thousands of visitors in the Palace of Arts at Wembley, has since the closing of the Exhibition been removed to Windsor, where a special room had been prepared for it in the Castle. When the Royal Apartments are open to the public, a small charge will probably be made to visitors for seeing the Dolls' House, and the proceeds will be devoted to various charities in which her Majesty is interested.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]



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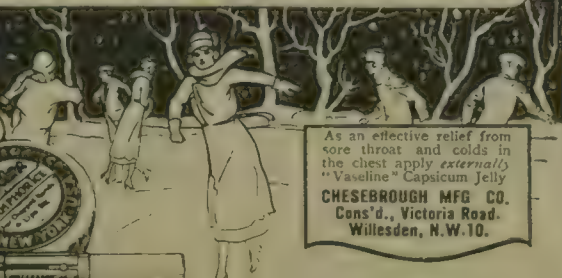
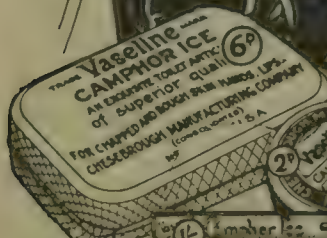
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THE BOOKSELLER'S WINDOW.

ROUND THE WORLD. By FRANK HEDGES BUTLER, F.R.G.S. (Fisher Unwin; 21s. net.)

Few men, in the business world at any rate, have travelled so widely and had such varied experiences as Mr. Frank Hedges Butler, the well-known pioneer of aeronautics and motoring, founder of the Royal Aero Club, and first Hon. Treasurer of the Royal Automobile Club. Among other achievements, he drove in the 1000 miles R.A.C. trial of 1900, won the first three Royal Aero Club balloon races, and has made more than a hundred free balloon ascents. As for the places he has visited in the course of many journeys in all parts of the globe, it would be easier to enumerate the exceptions.

He can even apologise for calling his new book "Round the World" when that title does not necessarily imply "all over the world," and he can remedy the deficiency by remarking that "countries such as Lapland, Kenya and Tanganyika, Cashmere, Burmah, India, Morocco, Venezuela, etc." (much virtue in "etc.") "have been described in my former volumes, 'Fifty Years of Travel by Land, Water, and Air' and 'Through Lapland with Skis and Reindeer.'"

Readers of "Round the World," however, will hardly be disposed to quarrel with the title on the ground that the itinerary is not sufficiently comprehensive. There are, in fact, three itineraries, for Part I. of the book records two separate voyages, and Part II. a third. The first of the three journeys took the author (towards the end of 1920) from Southampton to New York, and thence in succession to San Francisco, Hawaii, and the Pacific Islands, Japan, Korea, Singapore, Ceylon, and home by way of Aden, Suez, and Marseilles. After a home chapter on the rebuilding of Regent Street and the coming-of-age of the Royal Aero Club, the tale of the second adventure (begun in November 1922) carries us from London to Brazil, touching *en route* Spain, Portugal, and the Canaries; from Rio to Monte Video, the Falkland Islands, the Straits of Magellan, Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego; and homeward *via* Peru, Chili, the Panama Canal, Cuba, and Florida. "In October 1923," writes Mr. Butler, "the call of the sea made me take another trip round the world." This time the route included

Gibraltar, Colombo, Penang, Java, the Isle of Bali, Dutch Borneo, Celebes, Brisbane, Sydney, New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, San Francisco, Vancouver, and across the Canadian Rockies to Chicago, Niagara, and New York.

Wherever he goes, Mr. Hedges Butler has many interesting things to record, for he is a diligent diarist, and has kept notes of all his travels. He is likewise a great observer, and he describes all he sees in a plain, straightforward style, which does not attempt "purple patches," but nevertheless calls up a vivid picture, giving all those little matter-of-fact details which the ordinary reader desires and the literary impressionist so often omits. In an appendix he urges the need for an Empire Travel Bureau, under Government auspices, in association with the Dominions and Colonies, to encourage touring as an important factor in imperial development. The book is abundantly illustrated by picturesque photographs beautifully reproduced, many of them taken by the author himself, and it closes with a useful index.

ENGLISH DECORATION AND FURNITURE OF THE EARLY RENAISSANCE (1500-1650). By M. JOURDAIN. (B. T. Batsford, Ltd.; £3 net.)

With the publication of "English Decoration and Furniture of the Early Renaissance (1500 to 1650)," by M. Jourdain, there is completed an important library of Decorative Art, in four volumes, presenting a full historical and analytical survey of English furniture and decoration from Tudor times to the nineteenth century. The list of subscribers is headed by the names of the Queen and Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles. The book just issued, though the last to appear, is Volume I. in the series, and covers the first period. The other three volumes have already been issued by the same publishers. Volumes II. and III., by Francis Lenygon, deal respectively with decoration and furniture (a separate volume being devoted to each) in the Stuart and Georgian periods, 1660-1770. Volume IV., by M. Jourdain, published recently, treats of the two subjects together during the later eighteenth century, 1750-1820.

The whole four volumes form a magnificent record, both on the literary and pictorial side, of this

most fascinating branch of craftsmanship, and will take their place as a standard work in the library of every connoisseur. Each volume, however, is complete in itself, and may be obtained separately. The prices of Vols. II. and III. are £2 ros. each, and that of Vol. IV. is £3 3s. Each volume contains from 350 to 450 large illustrations beautifully printed in sepia, with plates in collotype or colour. The different subdivisions are clearly classified, and the illustrations are arranged chronologically. Many great public and private collections have been drawn upon, and the work of the chief architects, decorative artists, and cabinet-makers of each period is represented.

The book now under notice is a large volume possessing all the attractions of fine printing in a handsome binding. The frontispiece is a colour plate (from a water-colour by Joseph Nash) of the hall at Littlecote, Wiltshire, as it was in the late sixteenth century, with its occupants, in costumes of the period, conversing and playing a table game. The whole volume is lavishly illustrated with photographs and drawings, exquisitely reproduced. Under the heading of "Decoration" there are twelve chapters, dealing severally with Italian and other foreign influences, woodwork, carving, inlay, decorative painting, plaster, glass, chimneypieces, porches, screens, and staircases. The remaining eight chapters are devoted to furniture, including one each on cupboards and buffets, tables, chairs (and other kinds of seats), chests, beds, and metal-work.

Of the literary portion of the book it must suffice to say that the author is a recognised authority on her subject, and that she conveys an immense amount of information, technical and historical, in an easy and agreeable style. A foreword to the book is contributed by Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Strange, who says: "The period covered by Miss Jourdain in the present volume is of all others the most interesting in the history of English decoration and furniture, for it was that which saw the laying of the foundations whereupon all subsequent progress has been based."

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(Continued.) stones, with its rainbow iridescence—offspring of the sunbeam and the moonbeam, according to a poet's fancy—is coming into its rightful kingdom. There was an alluring opal exhibit in the Australian Pavilion at Wembley, and this has been followed by the appearance of a delightful book, entitled "Opal: The Gem of the Never Never," by T. C. Wollaston, illustrated with three beautiful colour-plates, many interesting photographs, and a map of the principal opal fields. "As it fell to my lot," writes the author, "to pioneer in turn each new opal field in Australia . . . and market its product in Europe and America, I felt I was better equipped than most to tell the story of the opal." He has proved his claim. He gives us not only (in Part I.) the historical and geological phase of the subject, but (in Part II.) breezy reminiscences of prospecting in the Never Never (the Australian bush), and (in Part III.) some racy sketches of opal field characters. The narrative is more amusing than much humorous fiction, and the writer's devotion to his subject is manifest throughout. "The black opal," he writes, "is prized to-day by many before all other gems. Again, the opal has never been even passably imitated, nor does it appear likely it ever will be. . . . No other gem can compare for an instant with the opal in its depth of colour, in its infinite variety, and in that changing mystery of loveliness, the secret of which it so sedulously guards."

CHRIS GASCOYNE: AN EXPERIMENT IN SOLITUDE. FROM THE DIARIES OF JOHN TREVOR. By A. C. BENSON. (John Murray; 7s. 6d. net.)

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de bonheur (like, though unlike, one of Locke's characters), but he caused trouble by unwittingly winning the love of women without reciprocating. The book purports to be the diary of his friend and (in a sense) rival, John Trevor, a fellow-member of the coterie, by profession a stockbroker, of a type probably rare in the City, and consists mainly of conversations or letters concerning the character of Chris and the effects of his experiment in rusticity on himself and others. It is all rather subtle, and the general upshot seems to be that what Chris really needed was a wife. Whether he gets one the reader must be left to discover. Mr. Benson has one curious mannerism—the use of "sate" instead of "sat," a spelling which is appropriate enough in a Miltonic line—"care sate on his faded cheek"—but looks odd in such a sentence as: "Then we sate down, played some guessing games, and Chris told a fairy story." This, however, is a trivial point, and does not impair our enjoyment of a book that possesses great charm and distinction.

We regret that, through an oversight, the illustrations accompanying Mr. W. P. Pycraft's article on "Inspid Eggs," in our issue of November 8, were not acknowledged as being the copyright of that excellent journal, *Poultry*, which is so useful to poultry-farmers and amateur fanciers.



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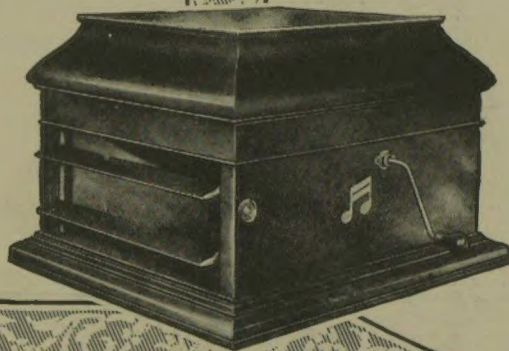
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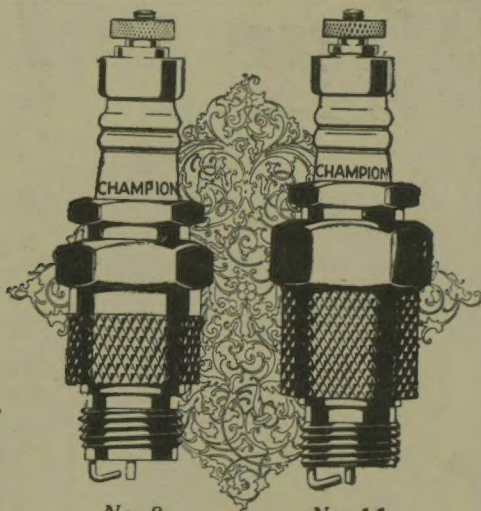
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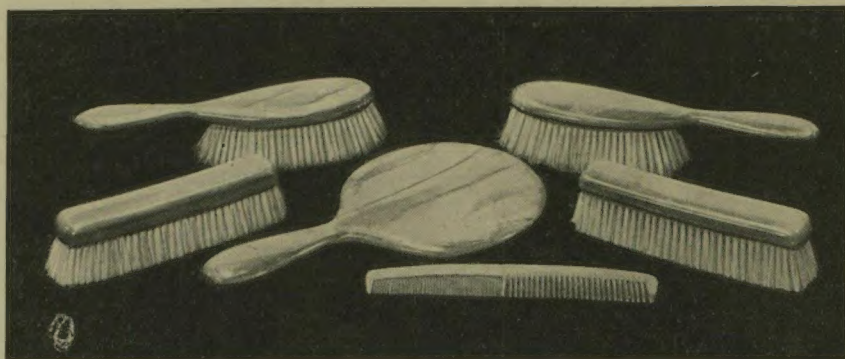
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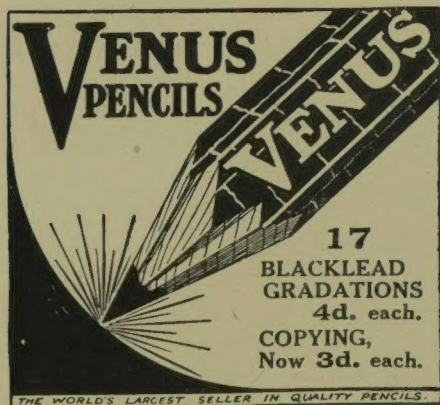
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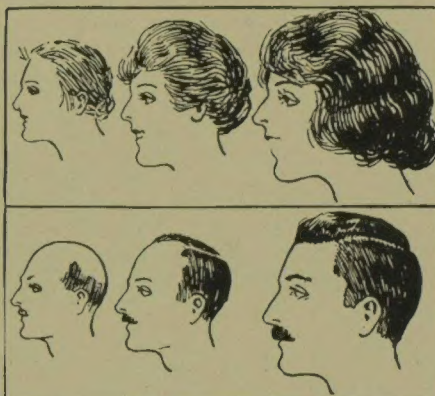
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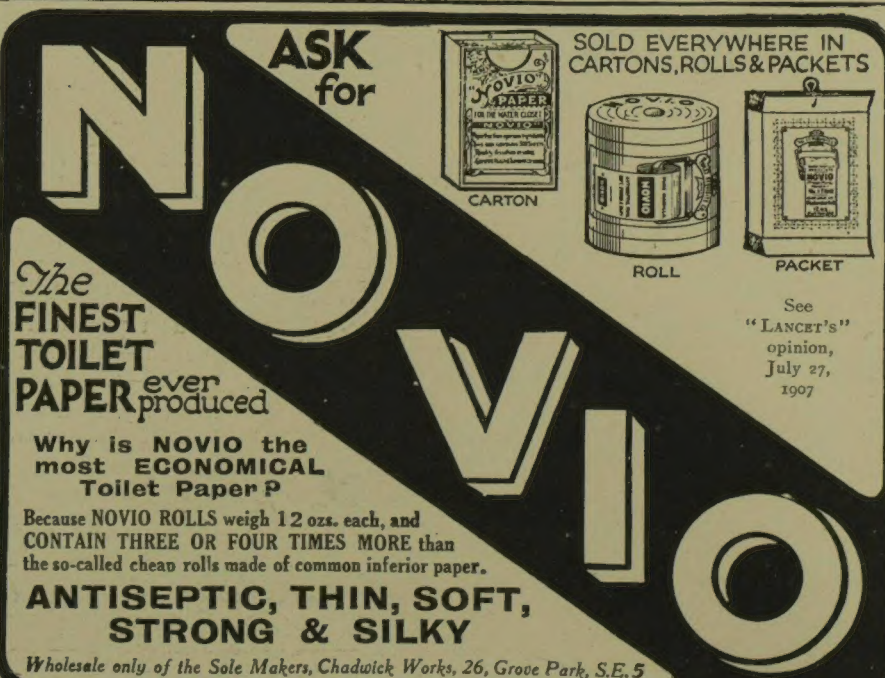
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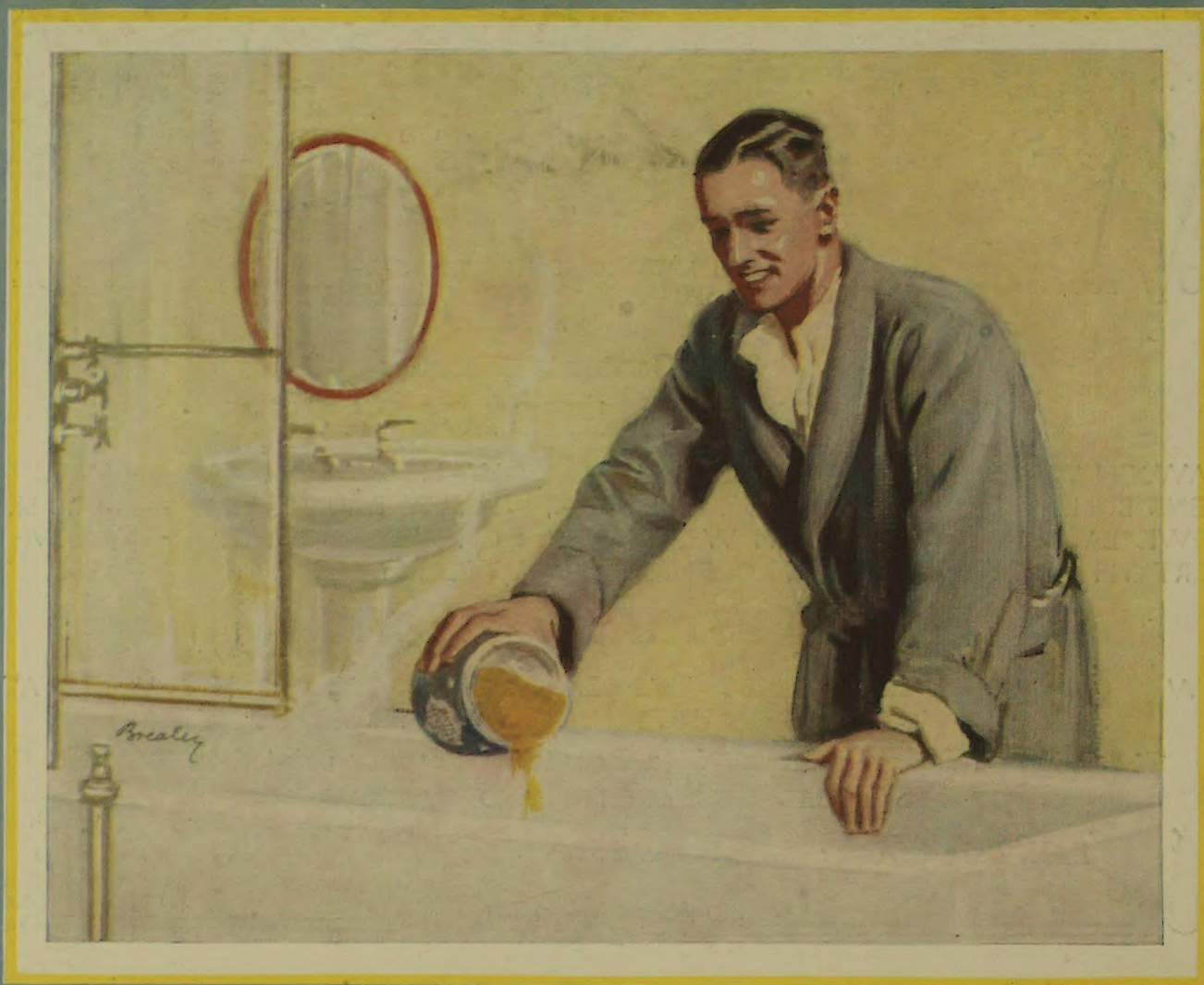
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